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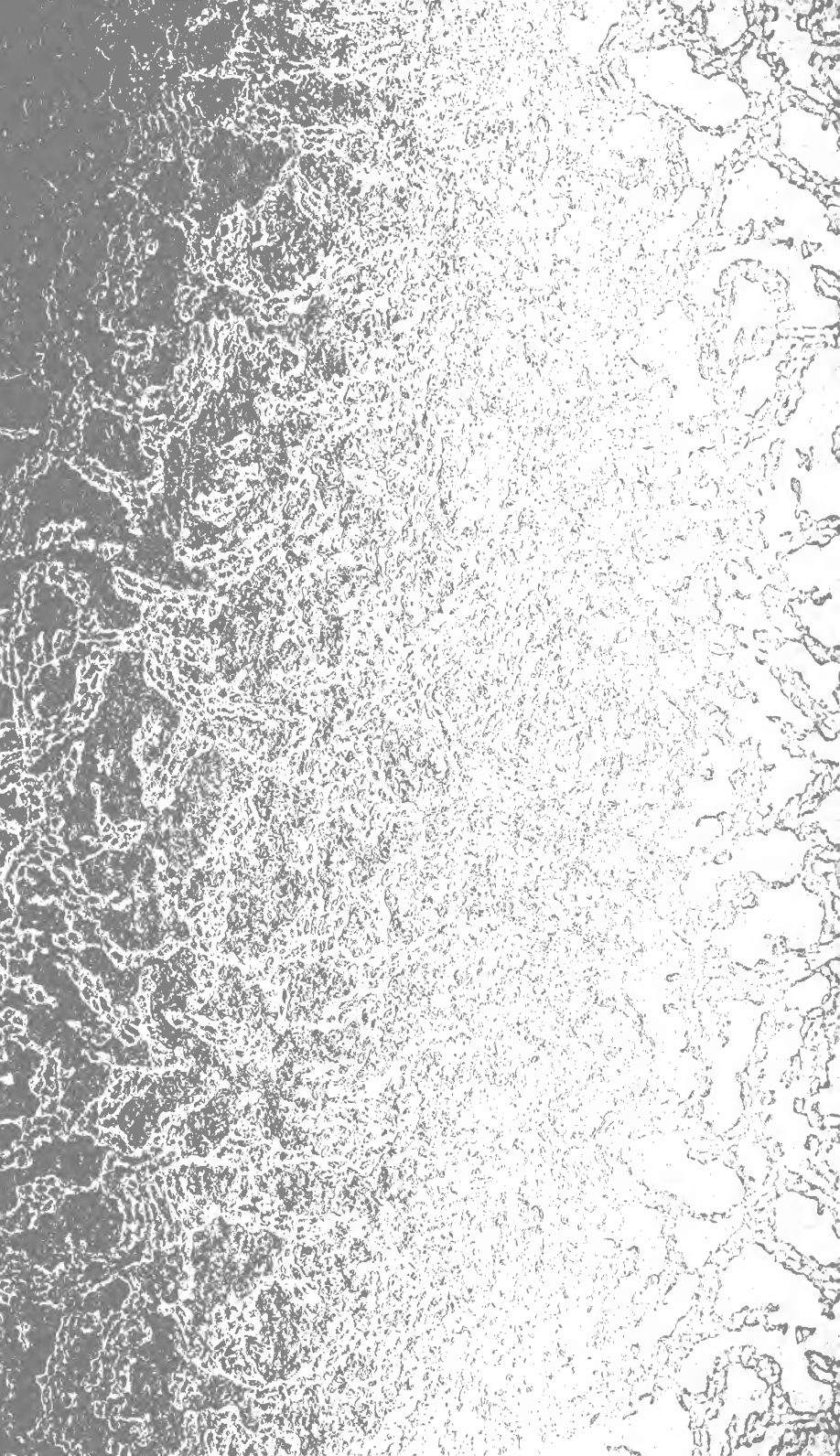
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A HISTORY OF ABLAUT IN CLASS I OF THE STRONG VERBS

FROM CAXTON TO THE END OF THE ELIZABETHAN
PERIOD.

INAUGURAL-DISSERTATION

ZUR

ERLANGUNG DER DOKTORWÜRDE

GENEHMIGT

VON DER PHILOSOPHISCHEN FAKULTÄT

DER

RHEINISCHEN FRIEDRICH-WILHELMS-UNIVERSITÄT
ZU BONN. .

VON

HEREWARD T. PRICE

AUS ROSS (ENGLAND).



PROMOVIERT AM 23. FEBRUAR 1910.

HALLE A. S.

DRUCK VON EHRHARDT KARRAS

1910.

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Berichterstatter: Professor Dr. Bülbring.

Mit Genehmigung der Fakultät kommt hier nur Kapitel I der eingereichten Arbeit zum Abdruck. Der Rest wird unter dem Titel „Ablaut in the strong verbs from Caxton to the end of the Elizabethan period“ in den „Bonner Studien zur englischen Philologie“ erscheinen.

TO MY FATHER.

11200



Abbreviations.

a	(before a date) ante
adj.	adjective, adjectival
adv.	adverb, adverbial
c	(before a date) circa
dial.	dialect
ed.	edition
eME.	early Middle English
freq.	frequently
ib.	ibidem, in the same place
ind.	indicative
inf.	infinitive
intr.	intransitive
l.	line
lME.	late Middle English
ME.	Middle English
mod.	modern
Mod. E.	modern English
MSS.	here especially means works which have remained in manuscript till modern times
n.	note
o.	often
OE.	Old English
p.	page
pass.	passive
pers.	person
pl.	plural
ppl.	participle, participial
pt.	preterite
r.	rime
refl.	reflexive
sb.	substantive
sbj.	subjunctive
sg.	singular
trans.	transitive
vb.	verb
v. o.	very often
v. r.	variant reading.

List of books used.

(See below, refers to the *List of books consulted.*)

Anglia, Volumes XII, XXVI and XXXI. A XII; *Liedersammlungen des XV. Jahrhunderts, besonders aus der Zeit Heinrich VIII*, published in Anglia, vol. XII, by E. Flügel. Pp. 230-56 are from the British Museum Add. MSS. 31922, of the second decade of the 16th century. Pp. 258-72 are from the Royal MSS., App. 58, written in the first decade of the 16th century. A XXVI, a reprint by E. Flügel in Anglia, vol. XXVI, of the songs in the Balliol College MSS., No. 354., written early in the 16th century. A XXXI, a collection of lyrics from a MSS. of about 1540, published by F. M. Padelford in Anglia, vol. XXXI.

Ascham (1515-68), a Yorkshireman by birth, educated at Cambridge. *English Works*, edited by W. Aldis Wright, Cambridge 1904.

AuV., see *Bible*.

Bale, see *Moser* below.

Barclay, see *Dalheimer* below.

Berners (1467-1533), born probably in Hertfordshire. *The Boke of Huon of Bordeaux*, edited by S. L. Lee for the E. E. T. S., Extra Series, No. 40, 41, 43, 50. Variants from the edition of 1601 are quoted. [BernH.]

Bible, The "*Authorized Version*" of 1611 quoted from the edition in five volumes in Nutt's "Tudor Translations" Series (1903-4). I have used the *Concordance* by James Strong, published by Hodder and Stoughton, 1903. Every pt. and ppl. form given in this Concordance has been looked up without exception. Quoted as AuV. *Mod. edd.* refers to reprints of the AuV. in modern spelling; it does not refer to the *Revised Version*, which is quoted as RV. *Hexapla* refers to the edition of six translations of the New Testament issued by Bagster: T., Tindale 1534, C., Cramer 1539, G., Geneva 1557, R., Rheims, 1582.

Bullein, *A dialogue against the Feuer Pestilence* by William Bullein from the edition of 1578 collated with the earlier editions of 1564 and 1573. E. E. T. S., Extra Series, No. 52. Only a few special forms noted.

Bullock, William, quoted from Plessow's edition in *Palaestra*, Heft 52. See also *Hauck*, below.

Caxton, The following works printed by Caxton have been used: *The Game of the Chesse* from the second edition, without date, reproduced in facsimile by Vincent Figgins in 1860. Quoted as C. with signature, so C. a iij.

Blanchardyn and Eglantine (c 1489) from the E. E. T. S. edition, Extra Series, No. 58. [B. and page.]

The Curial (1484) from the E. E. T. S. edition, Extra Series, No. 54. [Cu. and page.]

Dialogues in French and English (1483) from the E. E. T. S. edition, Extra Series, No. 79. [D. and page.]

Eneydos (1490) from the E. E. T. S. edition, Extra Series, No. 57. [E. and page.]

Godeffroy of Boloyn (1481) from the E. E. T. S. edition, Extra Series, No. 64. [GB. and page.]

Le morte D'Arthur (1485) by Sir Thomas Malory, from the edition by Dr. Sommer, published by David Nutt in 1889. [M. and signature.]

Reynard the Fox (1481) from Arber's edition in the English Scholar's Library of Old and Modern Works (1878). [R. and page.]

Quotations from all other works of Caxton's have been taken from the NED. I wish to make this general acknowledgement of indebtedness here, in order to avoid repeating it every time.

CeP., see *Süssbier* below.

Chapman (1559?-1634), born at Hitchin in Hertfordshire. *Dramatic Works*, 3 volumes, Pearson, 1873. Only used to confirm results.

Cocks, *The Diary of Rickard Cocks, Cape-Merchant in the English Factory in Japan 1615-22*, edited by E. Maunde Thompson for the Hakluyt Society in 1883. 2 volumes. Nothing can be said with certainty as to the place where Cocks was born and brought up. His Diary is useful as illustrating the English of the middle classes towards the end of our period. [Cocks. Where no volume is mentioned, the first is meant.]

Coverdale, I have gone through Bagster's reprint of Coverdale's translation of the Bible (1535), with the help of a concordance to the AnV. Gaps have been filled up from Miss Swearingen's dissertation. See *Swearingen*, below.

Daines, *Orthoepia Anglicana* first published in 1640. Daines was a Suffolk man. Quoted from the edition by Rösler and Brotanek (1908).

Dee, *The Private Diary of Dr. John Dee*, Camden Society, 1842. Dee was a Londoner of good education. The Diary extends from 1577 to 1600. Only used to confirm results.

Queen Elizabeth's Englishings, E. E. T. S., Orig. Series, No. 113. Only used for special forms. [Eliz. Eng.]

Letters of Queen Elizabeth and King James VI of Scotland. Camden Society, 1849. The letters were derived from various sources. Some were originals, others were eighteenth copies. Their value is to a certain extent doubtful. Only used for special forms. Where the contrary is not stated, the quotations are from Elizabeth's letters. [Eliz. & J.]

Ellis, *Original Letters illustrative of English History*, published by Henry Ellis. Series i, in three volumes, ed. 2, 1825. Series ii, in four volumes, 1827. Series iii, in four volumes, 1846. In order not to bring together letters widely separate in time, I have divided the quotations from Ellis into four parts, Ellis A 1485-1530, Ellis B 1530-70, Ellis C 1570-1603. Ellis D 1603-1630. Where the author was a famous man or bore some title which would indicate what position he held, I give the name and title; otherwise I only give the vocation, as *agent*, *servant*; in the case of private persons whose names would convey nothing and whose position it is difficult to define, I leave out the name if they write normal English: if they write bad English or dialect or if their English is in any way peculiar, I note the fact. The Series is denoted by Roman figures in this type i, ii, iii, volume by figures in this type I, II, III. Ellis A ii. III, 234, means in Ellis before 1530, Series ii, volume III, page 234.

Fenton, *Certain Tragical Discourses of Bandello* translated into English by Geffraie Fenton, Anno 1567, published by Nutt in the "Tudor Translations" Series, in two volumes, 1898. Not fully excerpted.

Fisher (1459-1535), *The English Works* of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester E. E. T. S., Extra Series, No. 27. Fisher was a Yorkshireman by birth.

Fletcher (1585-1623), *The Complete Works* of Giles Fletcher edited by A. B. Grosart, Chatto and Windus, 1876. Fletcher was probably a Londoner by birth. Investigated only for the rimes. [GF.]

Gascoigne (?1525-77), *The Complete Poems* of George Gascoigne by William Carew Hazlitt, in two volumes, printed for the Roxburghe Library, 1869. Gascoigne (II, 139) speaks of "suche Itallyan as I have lerned in London, and such lattyn

as I forgatt att Cantabrydge: suche frenche as I borowed in holland, and suche Englishe as I stale in westmerland." [Gasc. vol. and page.]

Gill, Alexander, *Logonomia Anglica* nach der Ausgabe von 1621 diplomatisch herausgegeben von Otto L. Jiriczek. (Quellen und Forschungen, Heft 90, 1903.) I take from p. xxxv of Professor's Jiriczek's Preface, the following comparison between Gill's vowel-system and the values given by Ellis:

Gill.	Ellis.
Short. a, e, i, o, u.	a, e, i, o, u.
Long. ä, ë, î, ö, ü.	aa, ee, ii, oo, uu.
â, v, j.	AA, yy, øi.
Semi-vowels y, w.	J, w.

Jiriczek disagrees with Ellis in giving to Gill's j the value of [æi], and he is himself inclined to think it was either [ei] or [ü]. Luick thinks that it has the value of [æi]. The following table gives the consonants in Gill's system and in that of Ellis. (See Jiriczek, p. xxxvii.)

Gill. ch, ð, v, z, h, ð, q(u), ng, x.

Ellis. tsh, dh, v, dzh, H, kh, kw, q, ks.

Glanvill, John, *The Voyage to Cadiz in 1625*. Camden Society, 1883. Written in scholarly English. Not fully excerpted. [Voy. C].

Herrig's Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen. [HA.].

Hall or Halle (-1548). *The Vnion of the two . . . famelies of Lancastre and Yorke*, commonly known as his *Chronicle*. I quote from the edition of 1550. I have only taken the part referring to Henry VIII.

Hart, John, *An Orthographie*, excerpted by Jespersen in *Anglistischen Forschungen*, Heft 22, (1907) under the title of *John Hart's Pronunciation of English 1569 and 1570*.

Harvey, *The Letter-book of Gabriel Harvey*, A. D. 1573-80. Camden Society, 1884. Harvey was an Essex man and was educated at Cambridge. I have used only his letters, the literary exercises contained in this book I have left alone.

Herbert, George, (1593-1633), a Montgomeryshire man. I have used the facsimile reprint of the 1633 ed. of his *Temple*, published in 1893 by Fisher Unwin. Investigated for the rimes only. [GH.].

Hexapla, see *Bible*.

Heywood, John, see *Unna* below.

Heywood, Thomas (-?1650), a Lincolnshire man, according to his own account. I have used the edition of his *Works* in

six volumes, published by Pearson in 1874. [Heyw. vol. and page.]

Hoby (1530-1566), a Herefordshire man, educated at Cambridge. *The Book of the Courtier from the Italian of Count Baldassare Castiglione*, 1561, reprinted by Nutt in the "Tudor Translations" Series, in 1900.

Jonson, Ben, (1573-1637), a Londoner by birth. His name is abbreviated BJ. Of his works I have used the following:

Alchemist, text from 1616 ed., printed in Yale Studies in English, No. 17, 1903, edited by C. M. Hathaway, Ph. D. [A.].

Bartholomew Fair, text from the 1631-41 ed., Yale Studies in English, No. 25, 1904, edited by C. S. Alden, Ph. D. [BF.].

The Devil is an Ass, from the 1631 ed., Yale Studies in English, No. 29, 1905, edited by W. S. Johnson, Ph. D. [D.].

Epicoene, from the 1611 ed., Yale Studies in English, No. 31, 1906, edited by Aurelia Henry, Ph. D. [E.].

Every Man in his Humour, from Qo. of 1601, in Shakespeare Jahrbuch XXXVIII. 1902, edited by Carl Graban. [EMH.].

Poetaster, from the 1611 ed., Yale Studies in English, No. 27, 1905, edited by H. S. Mallory, Ph. D. [P.].

Staple of News, from the 1631 ed., Yale Studies in English, No. 28, 1905, edited by De Winter, Ph. D. [SN.].

Volpone, text from the 1616 ed., edited by H. B. Wilkins. Thèse de Doctorat d'Université présentée à la Faculté des lettres de l'Université de Paris. 1906. [V.].

The above plays are quoted by act and scene. I have also looked up the *Masques* and *Lyrics* (for the rime only) in the edition of 1640. BJG. refers to his *Grammar*, which is quoted by chapter from volume IX of his Works, ed. 1875.

Kyd, see *Crawford* below.

Correspondence of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leycester, during his Government of the Low Countries, in the years 1585 and 1586. Camden Society, 1844. From a transcript made at the beginning of the 17th century by a writer who is not always trustworthy. A few letters were taken from the Harleian and Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum. When not otherwise stated, the letters are by Leicester himself. [Lei. Corr.].

Levins, *Manipulus Vocabulorum*. A sort of riming dictionary of the date 1570. From the edition published by the Camden Society.

Lyly, John, (1554-1605), a native of Kent. I have quoted from R. W. Bond's edition of his *Works* in three volumes, Oxford,

1902. *Euphues* is referred to as LyE., vol. and page; the plays are referred to as LyP., vol. and page.

Machyn, Henry, *Diary from 1550-1563*. Camden Society, 1848.

Machyn was a London tradesman of little education and most erratic spelling.

Manningham, John, *Diary from 1602-3*. Camden Society, 1868.

Manningham was a London barrister and he writes good scholarly English. [Mann.].

Nashe (1567-1601) born at Lowestoft. I have used his *Works* in four volumes, edited by R. B. McKerrow, published by A. H. Bullen in 1904. The following is the list of works quoted with the abbreviations used. Reference is to signature of original edition. *Anatomie of Absurditie* (AA.) 1590 ed. *Return of Pasquill* (RP.) 1589 ed. *First Part of Pasquils Apologie* (PA.) 1590 ed. *Pierce Pennilesse* (PP.) 1592. *Strange Newes* (STR. N.) 1592. *The Terrors of the Night* (TN.) 1594. *Christ's Teares* (CT.) 1593. *Unfortunate Traueller* (UT.) 1594. *Dido* (by Marlowe and Nashe) 1594. (D. quoted by act, scene and line). *Haue with you to Saffron Walden* (SW.) 1596. *Lenten Stuffe* (LS.) 1599. *Summer's Last Will* (SLW.) 1600. I have only looked through Nashe to test results otherwise arrived at.

Orologium Sapientiae from MS. Douce 114, published in *Anglia*, vol X, by Professor Holthausen. The MS. is of the last quarter of the 15th century. [Or. Sap. and page.]

Painter (1540?-1594), a Southerner. *The Palace of Pleasure* from the three volume edition published by Nutt in 1890, based on the text of 1566-75. Not fully excerpted (PPP.).

Palsgrave, *Lesclarissement de la Langue Francoyse*. From the reprint of the French Government in 1852. [Palsgr.].

Shakespeare. I have used Schmidt's *Concordance*, but verified every reference in the Folio itself. My edition of the Folio was the Facsimile reprint issued for Lionel Booth in 1864. For the *Poems* and *Pericles* I have used the reprint edited by S. L. Lee and issued by the Clarendon Press in 1905. I have used the same abbreviations as Schmidt. References to the Quarto-editions have been taken from Schmidt. [Shaks].

Skelton (?1460-1529), probably a Norfolk man. I have used the two volume edition of his *Works* edited by the Rev. Alexander Dyce in 1843. I have consulted it mostly for the rimes. See also *Schoeneberg* below. [Sk. vol., page].

Smith, John, Captain, of Willoughby, Lincolnshire. *Works* (1608-31), edited by Edward Arber, The English Scholars Library, No. 16, 1884. A large part of this book is not by Smith, but is by other hands. [Sm.].

- Spenser, All quotations without any further title are from the *Faery Quene*. See also *Boehm*, *Bauermeister*, *Liese*. below.
 [Sp.] *Mother Hubberds Tale* [MHT.]; *State of Ireland* [SI].
- Surrey (?1517-47), a Southerner. Quoted from the transcription of various MSS. in the British Museum, published by F. M. Padelford in *Anglia* XXIX. [Surrey and page of *Anglia*].
- Tottell. I have looked through Arber's edition of Tottell's Miscellany for the rimes. See also *Hoelper* below. [Tott.].
- Underdowne, Thomas, translation of *Heliodorus*, in the "Tudor Translations" Series, published by David Nutt, 1895. The source is the second edition of 1587. [Und.].
- Voy. C., see *Glanvill*.
- Worde, W. de, referred to as printer of some variant readings. [W. de W.].
- Wyatt (1513-42), a Kentishman. I have quoted from the text given in *Anglia* XVIII and XIX. Wyatt XIX, 276, means that the word will be found on page 276 of *Anglia* vol. XIX.
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List of books consulted.

- E. A. Abbot, *A Shakespearian Grammar*. The edition of 1888 has been used.
- C. S. Baldwin, *The Inflections and Syntax of the Morte d'Arthur*. Boston, Ginn and Co., 1894.
- K. Bauermeister, *Zur Sprache Spensers auf Grund der Reime in der Faerie Queene*. Diss. Freiburg, 1896.
- K. Bernigau, *Orthographie und Aussprache in Richard Stanyhurst's englischer Übersetzung der Æneide (1583)*. Diss. Marburg, 1903.
- K. Boehm, *Spensers Verbalflexion*. Diss. Berlin, 1909.
- ten Brink, *Chaucer's Sprache und Verskunst*. Ed. 2. 1899.
- E. Brugger, *Zur lautlichen Entwicklung der englischen Schriftsprache im Anfang des XVI. Jahrhunderts*. Quoted from *Anglia* XV.
- K. D. Bülbring, *Geschichte des Ablauts der starken Zeitwörter innerhalb des Südenglischen*. Quellen und Forschungen, Heft 63, 1889.
- Charles Butler, *The English Grammar*. Oxford 1634.
- C. Crawford, *A Concordance to the Works of Thomas Kyd in Materialien zur Kunde des älteren englischen Dramas*, Bd. XV, 1906, Louvain. Abbreviations used: *Puck.* = Letter to Sir John Puckering. *ST.* = The Spanish Tragedie. *STA.* = The Spanish Tragedie Additions. *STBal.* = The Spanish Tragedie Ballad. *SP.* = Soliman and Perseda. *Cor.* = Cornelia. *HPInd.* = Index to The Housholders Philosophie. *HP.* = The Housholders Philosophie. *JB.* = The Murder of John Brewen. *Eng. Parn.* = England's Parnassus. *Jer.* = The First Part of Jeronimo. *VPJ.* = Verses of Prayse and Joye. *Arđ.* = Arden of Feversham. Mr. Crawford has counted the lines of Kyd's Works as they stand in the edition of Professor Boas, and gives the reference to these lines.
- V. Dalheimer, *Die Sprache Alexander Barclay's in The Shyp of Folyes of the Worlde (1509)*. Diss. Zürich. Dalheimer used T. H. Jamieson's edition, printed in 1874 by William Paterson, and gives reference to volume and page. [Barc.]

- W. Dibelius, *John Capgrave und die englische Schriftsprache in Anglia XXIII and XXIV*. The part referring to the strong verbs is in XXIV, pp. 225-45.
- L. Diehl, *Englische Schreibung und Aussprache im Zeitalter Shakespeares nach Briefen und Tagebüchern*. Diss. Giessen, 1906. *Englische Studien*. [E. St.]
- J. Fischer, *Das „Interlude of the Four Elements“ (c 1517)*. Mit einer Einleitung neu herausgegeben. Diss. Marburg, 1902.
- W. Franz, *Shakespeare-Grammatik*. Heidelberg, Winter, 1909.
- E. Gasner, *Beiträge zum Entwicklungsgang der Neuenglischen Schriftsprache*. Diss. Göttingen, 1891.
- K. Fuhr, *Lautuntersuchungen zu Stephen Hawes Gedicht The Pastime of Pleasure*. Diss. Marburg, 1891.
- H. Hanssen, *Die Geschichte der starken Zeitwörter im Nordenglischen*. Diss. Kiel, 1906.
- E. Hauck, *Systematische Lautlehre Bullokars (Vocalismus)*. Diss. Marburg, 1906.
- F. Hoelper, *Die englische Schriftsprache in Tottell's „Miscellany“ (1557) und in Tottell's Ausgabe von Brooke's „Romeus und Juliet“ (1562)*. Diss. Strassburg, 1894. The Miscellany is quoted as Tott. and page, Brooke as Tott. B and line.
- A. Hoffmann, *Laut- und Formenlehre in Reginald Pecocks „Repressor“*. Diss. Greifswald, 1900.
- P. Knopff, *Darstellung der Ablautverhältnisse in der schottischen Schriftsprache*. Diss. Bern, 1904.
- J. Lekebusch, *Die Londoner Urkundensprache von 1430-1500 in Studien zur Englischen Philologie*, herausgegeben von Lorenz Morsbach, Heft 23, 1906. [Lkbsch.]
- R. Liese, *Die Flexion des Verbums bei Spenser*. Diss. Halle, 1891. Liese gives references to the page of the Globe edition, I have changed this to a reference to canto and stanza or line.
- K. Luick, *Untersuchungen zur englischen Lautgeschichte*. Strassburg 1896. [Unters.] — *Studien zur englischen Lautgeschichte*. 1903.
- A. Lummert, *Die Orthographie der ersten Folioausgabe der Shakespe're'schen Dramen*. Diss. Berlin, 1883.
- O. Moser, *Untersuchungen über die Sprache John Bale's*. Diss. Berlin, 1902.
- H. Römstedt, *Die englische Schriftsprache bei Caxton*. Preisschrift. Göttingen 1891. [Römst.]
- E. Rudolf, *Die englische Orthographie von Caxton bis Shakespeare*. Diss. Marburg, 1904.

- K. Schau, *Sprache und Grammatik der Dramen Marlowes*. Diss. Leipzig, 1901. Abbreviations: *T1* = Tamburlaine, pt. I, *T2* = Tamburlaine, pt. II. *F1* = Faustus 1604 ed., *F2* = Faustus 1616. ed. *J.* = Jew of Malta. *E.* = Edward II. *M.* = The Massacre of Paris. *D.* = Dido. For *Tamburlaine*, *Faust* and the *Jew of Malta* the editions by Breymann and Wagner were used, for the other plays the edition of the *Works* by Dyce. Reference is to page.
- G. Schoeneberg, *Die Sprache John Skelton's in seinen kleineren Werken*. Diss. Marburg, 1888. The reference is to volume and page of Dyce's ed. of the *Works*.
- Fredrik Schmidt, *Studies in the Language of Pecoock*. Diss. Upsala, 1900.
- W. Sopp, *Orthographie und Aussprache der ersten Neuenglischen Bibelübersetzung von William Tyndale*. Diss. Marburg, 1889.
- K. Süssbier, *Sprache der Cely-Papers, einer Sammlung von englischen Kaufmannsbriefen aus den Jahren 1475-1488*. Diss. Berlin, 1905. Reference to page of the edition of the *Cely Papers* published in 1900 by H. E. Malden for the Royal Historical Society. Malden has printed from the original letters themselves, reproducing their spelling, but not always with consistency. *Cely Papers* are abbreviated as *CeP*.
- Grace Fleming Swearingen, *Die englische Schriftsprache bei Coverdale*. Diss. Berlin, 1904.
- Sweet, *The History of English Sounds* is quoted as HES. and section (§), the *New English Grammar* as NEG. and §.
- J. Unna, *Die Sprache John Heywood's in seinem Gedichte The Spider and the Flie*. Diss. Rostock, 1903.
- W. Vietor, *A Shakespeare Phonology*. Marburg 1906.
- A. Wackerzapp, *Geschichte der Ablaute der starken Zeitwörter innerhalb des Nordenglischen*. Diss. Münster, 1890.
- J. Wille, *Die Orthographie in Roger Ascham's Toxophilus und Scholemaster*. Diss. Marburg, 1889.
- J. Wright, *The English Dialect Dictionary* is quoted as EDD., and *The English Dialect Grammar* as EDG. All my lists of strong verbs in the dialects have been taken from the latter.



Introductory Remarks on the Spelling.

§ 1. A point of some difficulty throughout the dissertation has been to decide how far the spelling is a trustworthy indication of vowel-length. Römst. (p. 5) says Caxton's habit was to add *-e* after a long accent-vowel and a voiced final consonant, if the length of the vowel was not already indicated in some other way. But the rule has so many exceptions that it is not to be relied upon, and he gives as examples *swyn* (= swine), *dam* (= dame), *yer* (= year), *abyd* (= abide). If the length of the vowel was already indicated or the final consonant was voiceless, the *-e* could be used or omitted. An ornamental *-e* was often used after a double final consonant, as in *bedde*. An *-e* was always added to final *-u*, as in *fiue*, and to "soft" (assibilated) *g* as in *corage*. Lkbsch. (p. 9) finds it impossible to draw conclusions from the final *-e* as to length of vowel. He adds that doubling the consonant is not a certain sign of shortness. On p. 125, he says that *-e* has a tendency to drop after *d* and *t*, except in the inf. Süssbier finds in CeP. (p. 15) that *-e* can be written or dropped after a voiceless final consonant, e. g., *wrot* or *wrote*, *gret* or *grete*, and can be added after short vowels, e. g., *cane*, *gentyllmane*, *frome*, *mane*, *hyme*. Miss Swearingen (p. 9) finds in Coverdale no *-e* after a syllable certainly short, except where the consonant is doubled. Dalheimer (p. 8) finds that *-e* in Barclay is generally a sign of length after a single final consonant, but is not always so, cf. *shap* and *shape*. *-e* always comes after *u* in *liue*, *giue*. Also, that doubling a consonant is not necessarily a sign of shortness, *Joohnn*, *greater*, *-est*, *gretter*, *-est*. And adds "aus alledem geht hervor, dass in zweifelhaften Fällen

die Schreibung allein kein zuverlässiges Kriterium zur Bestimmung der Quantität ist". Bernigau (pp. 18-21) finds that the *-e* in Stanyhurst is without any importance as a rule. The fullest discussion of the matter is in Rudolf (pp. 31-4). He quotes a complaint from Webbe (p. 70): "it were a great helpe if there were some derection in such wordes as fall not within the compasse of Greeke or Latine rules, such as ... admytte an *-e* in the ende after one or two consonantes". Final *-e*, he finds, is added as a sign of length after long vowels and diphthongs in words that end in single or double consonants, or in such as end in two consonants in inflexions as *disdainde*, *awakte*. It is very often wanting after *-st*. But it is often wanting after long vowels (*on*, *ston*, *non*, *ther*) and added after short vowels (*quyke*, *withe* = with, *mane* = man, *frome*, *hase*, *one* = on). The other rules he has drawn up do not concern us here. Sweet (HES. § 769) says "The irregularity in the use of silent *e* and of consonant-doubling in early Modern English was, as we are expressly told by Salesbury, kept up for the convenience of the printers — in consideration for iustifying of the lynes".

I will add a few examples of inconsistency that I have collected for myself. Crowley in his *Last Trumpe* (E. E. T. S.) p. 55 rimes *nam* (= name) with *blame*, spells *write* twice as *wryte*, but on the same page spells *bite* as *byt* and rimes it with *wit* (= *wite*, blame). In Fenton (I, 12) there is a commendatory poem from Sir John Conway in which *write*, so spelt, rimes with *delyght*; a few lines lower down, it rimes with *spyte* and is spelt *writ*. In another poem on p. 15, *quite* rimes with *wight* and is spelt *quitt*. In Bolle (*Palaestra*, Heft 29) I find: *betyd me* : *beside me* (p. 52); *requit* inf. : *delight* (p. 79); *hite* pt. (= hit) : *wit* (p. 117).

The list could be extended indefinitely, but it is enough to show that in Elizabethan times we cannot rely upon omission or retention of final *-e*, or upon the doubling of final consonants, as signs of quantity. I have treated this question in full because it affects so many of the strong verbs and I do not wish to have to repeat again and again that no reliance is to be placed on particular forms.

Class I.

§ 2. Class I had the following ablaut-series in OE.:

ī ā ȳ ȳ.

On the whole, the group kept well together in early ME. and underwent comparatively little modification. *Sican* and *spīwan* disappeared, and their function was taken over by weak verbs similar in form. *Rive*, *thrive* and *strive* were adopted, the first two from ON., the last from OFr. In the fifteenth century the weak verb *cīdan* took over the forms of this class. In *writhe* grammatical change was given up. Chaucer shows no irregularities in such verbs as he uses, and he still has *i* in the pt. pl. See ten Brink, § 153. The same is true of the older text of Wyclif, except that some verbs had become weak. See Dibelius, § 250. The only considerable variation in these verbs is that *e* is often found for *i* (see Bülbring, p. 84), this continues right down to the 17th century. About 1400 an important change sets in. The *o* of the pt. sg. begins to supplant *i* in the pt. pl. Although there is no instance of this in the earlier text of Wyclif, it is fairly common in the later version. Its use increases rapidly, Pecock has only *o*, Capgrave both *o* and *i*, and in the Paston Letters *o* is much more frequent than *i*. In addition some verbs begin to show occasional weak forms. Bülbring gives examples of this for *shine* from Trevisa, Chestre and Troye. The latter is confirmed by rime. *Twit* (OE. *ætwtītan*) occurs weak in Robert of Gloucester, see Bradley-Stratmann, s.v. Dibelius gives weak forms from the earlier text of Wyclif for *shine*, *smite*, *stigan*, from the later text for *abide*, *drive*, *rise*, *strive*, *write*, from Lydgate and Hoccleve

for *smite*, from the Paston Letters for *write*. That is the history of these verbs up to Caxton's time.

§ 3. The most interesting phenomenon during our period is the frequent appearance of *e* in the inf. (see *bide*, *drive*, *shine*, *write*, *writhe*), as well as in the ppl. and in such pts. as were formed from the ppl. The two cases must be kept distinct, as in the inf. the vowel was originally long, while in the pt. pl. and ppl. it was originally short. Knopff (p. 68) gives similar forms for the inf. of these verbs in Scotch, and explains them after Luick (Unters. § 414) by saying that as *i* could often be written for *e*, so *e* came to be written for *i*. Occasional instances of *e* being written for ME. *ī* are given by Rudolf (p. 13), and Diehl (p. 34). Knopff's explanation would be good for most cases; in *drive*, however, the influence of *give* may have had something to do with it. Mere bad spelling is the explanation in one or two cases, cf. *bide* and *shine*. The inf. *weet* has a different origin; it starts from OE. short *i*, not from long *i*, and is therefore to be explained in the same way as the ppl. of these verbs. The pt. *red* in Machen probably shows a mere confusion of *e* and *i*, though as *reden* was possible in the pt. pl. and ppl., *red* might be regarded as coming from this form, but this seems to me unlikely. [*red*] is a very common pt. in modern dialects.

Where *e* appears in the pt. pl. and ppl., it may be in some cases a spelling for *i*. Such spellings were very common in the 16th century, especially in open syllables. See Rudolf (pp. 5-6), Diehl (pp. 19-21). But more often it represents a lengthening and lowering of [*i*] to [*e*] in an open syllable. The literature on this subject is immense. See Luick, Unters. § 381 *et seq.*, Stud. (esp. p. 208 *et seq.*); articles by various hands in HA. from XCVIII. to CLV.; Z. D. A. Anz. XIII, 97; Heuser in E. St. XXVII, pp. 353-98; Dibelius, §§ 49, 50; Kruisinga, Dialect of West Somerset, § 483 *et seq.*; Luick, A. Beibl. XIX, 13 *et seq.*

The ppl. spelt with *e* can be found in the following words; *abide*, *drive*, *ride*, *rise*, *rive*, *shrive*, *smite*, *strike*, *write*, *writhe*. The inf. of *witan* falls to be considered here, because its vowel was originally short. It certainly has *ē* [*i*] in some writers.

Caxton has pt. pl. *smeton*. There are the following rimes:

J. Heywood Spider and Flie *dreuen* : *euen* 129, 212, *dreuine* : *geuine* 455; LyP. *drüen* : *Heauen* III, 154; Heyw. *drüen* : *euen* VI, 104, *giuen* VI, 159 (*giuen* : *euen* VI, 156).

More Pico *ryuen* : *heuen* 70; GF. *reaun* : *heau'n* 153.

A XXVI, 272 *shryue* ppl. : *lyue* inf. : *eue* sb.

Sk. I, 46 *wrete* ppl. : *swete* : *concrete* (Latin word), but *wryt* ppl. : *wyt* sb. 290.

Barc. II, 263 *wete* inf. : *swete*; Sp. *weet* : *feet* : *meet* ii. iii, 11; Stirling (Alexander) *weet* inf. : *meet* : *feet* in Works (1870) III, 364.

The forms of *drive* may possibly have been influenced by the analogy of *give*, those of *rive* by *reave*. For the latter, see the NED. The interpretation of the rime *shryue* : *lyue* : *eue* : is however certain. The spellings *shryue* and *lyue* do not prove anything as to pronunciation. Moser (p. 21) says that in Bale *giue* always rimes with [ē], but with only one exception is spelt *gyve*. A form *leue* was common for the inf. *liue* in the 15th-16th centuries. On the other hand [i] is impossible in *eue* sb.; so that the rimes in A XXVI can only be with [ē], or they are impure.

The testimony of the phoneticians on this point varies. Hart (p. 70) has *wit* once with [i], but very frequently with [ī]. He spells it *weete* (p. 67), when not using his phonetic spelling. *Written*, which is the only ppl. of these verbs he notices, he gives three times with [ī] (pp. 69, 70, 121). Gill always gives the ppls. of these verbs with [ī]. About *wit* he says (p. 73). *I wit, scio : sed wjt vitupero ferè euanuit*. On p. 121 transliterating *weete* in Sheph. Cal. Nov. 183 he has [ī], on p. 108 transliterating *unweeting* he has [ī]. Bullokar has [ī] in *witingly* (p. 6). There is some difficulty in interpreting Bullokar's spelling of the ppl. of these verbs. He represents [ī] by ý, but on p. 194 he says: "Note alwaies that where any consonant is doubled, the vowell or double vowell going next before, is alway of a short sound : and to this end chiefly (and for helpe in equiuocy) a consonant is doubled, yet sounded as single : as of the verbe, too hýd : hýdd, or hýddn, of : too slýd : slýdd, or slyddn, of : too být : býtt, or býttñ". Here it is obvious that he means the vowel

of the ppl. to be short. But in the body of the book, he has *strykn*, *býttu*, *rýzn*, *rízn*, *wrýtn*, *drýun*, *dryun*. Does Bullokar mean the vowel to be long where he has not doubled the consonant? Ellis (pp. 842, 910) has taken it to be long in *written*. It may be that Bullokar thought it unnecessary to double the consonant, when there were already two consonants after the vowel. That *y* does not of itself prove length, is shown by its use in forms which Bullokar expressly declares to be short. It must be noted that Bullokar does not use *y* to denote the [ɪ] into which ME. [ē] had developed. For that he uses *é*. Ellis gives his *y* the value of the *y* in *happy* when sung, his *é* the value of *e* in *eve*. It is possible that in the case of *written*, etc. Bullokar wrote *y*, because these words were usually written with *i*. We are certain at any rate that he said [ɪ] in *bitten* and *slidden*, and the spellings *rízn* and *dryun* (without accent) make it certain that he sometimes said [ɪ] in these words too. With so much certain, it would be risky to assume [ɪ] for the other ppls. It seems to me that he thought that two consonants were already sufficient to denote shortness in the preceding vowel, and so he did not always take the pains to double the consonant directly after the vowel. According to this explanation Ellis was wrong in interpreting the vowel in *written* as long.

There has been some dispute as to how far the development of [ɪ] to [ē] affected the South. Chaucer has the rimes *riden* : *abiden* : *yeden* (Tr. ii, 933). Luick says about this rime: "Offenbar entschlüpfte ihm hier einmal eine in der Umgangssprache bereits vorhandene Lautung (*rēden*, *abēden*), die er sonst in seiner Dichtung vermied" (Stud. p. 208). Such rimes occur also in various Southern writers of the 15th century; see Dibelius § 49. In the *Reynard* of Cx. Luick found *e* only in the ppl. of *shrive*, *smite* and *write*, but not in any other verb of this Class, and from this he inferred that these forms were borrowed from some dialect of South Northumbria, and that they were not developed in Caxton's own dialect (Stud. p. 208). If we take the works of Cx. as a whole, we find that *e* is frequent in the ppl. of *write*, in the ppl. of *smite* it occurs only in GB. and R., of *shrive* only in R., in the other ppls. it is altogether wanting. Luick's inference raises the question of how far the works which go under the

name of Cx. are really his. R. is much more conservative than any of the others, so much so indeed, that I find it difficult to believe that it is by the same author. Difference of authorship might account for the frequency of these forms in R., as against the other works. It is noticeable that these forms are never found in M., although that is a work of great size and the ppls. are frequent in it. With *wete* it is different. *e* often occurs in the inf. and imperative of this verb in M. Here once more it is to be noticed that *wete*, unlike the ppls., is given by the phoneticians who preserve for us the pronunciation of the 16th century. This agreement of the main body of Caxton's works with the later development in southern English gives some support to Luick's theory that *e* in the ppl. was foreign to Caxton's dialect. *e* cannot be called very frequent in the ppl. of any verb of this class in the 16th century, except perhaps in *drive*, for which there may be another explanation, and *write*. This infrequency again suggests the theory that the forms were borrowed from another dialect. If this development had been proper to the South, the forms in *e* would have much more frequent.

As mentioned above the form *reaven* is to be explained as a confusion of *reave* and *rive*. The forms *wreathen*, *wrethen* are similarly to be explained as a confusion between the verbs *wreathe* and *writhe*.

§ 4. Another point requiring notice is the occurrence of [ɪ] in the inf. of *drive* (supported by Butler), *strike* and *write* (inferred only from the spelling). In *drive* this may be due to analogy with *give* : *drīv*, *drāv*, *driven* or *dreven* would exactly resemble *gīve*, *gāv*, *given* or *geven*. Or it might be explained, as the [ɪ] in *strike* and *write* must be, from the pt. and ppl. with a short vowel. There are plenty of analogies for this. Cf. *let* and *dread* with shortening from the pt. and ppl. There were also weak verbs like *quite*, which had inf. *quite* or *quit*, and the pt. and ppl. *quit*. (In Scotch *quite* became a strong verb of Cl. I, see NED.). *Keep* has an inf. *kep* from pt. in certain modern dialects, see Wright EDD. s. v. *Keep*, and NED. s. v. *Kep*. In modern dialects [ɪ] is to be found in the inf. of *drive*, *flite*, *glide*, *shit*, *slit* (pt. and ppl.

still often strong), *strike* (most frequent), *write*. See Wright, EDD. and EDG. § 145.

§ 5. Another point requiring discussion is the quantity of the *o* in the pt. Certain verbs show frequent spellings without a final *e* or with a double consonant. In one case (Shaks. Ham. i. i, 63) *smot* occurs in all three editions (Qo. 1 and 2, Fo. 1). This does not of itself prove shortness, but it is remarkable. There are however some rimes with [ɔ̃]. In Tott. B. l. 1573 *abod* rimes with *god*, for *smote* we have:

Rastell 4 Elem. l. 405 *smot* pt. : *pott*.

Sp. iii. ii, 46 *smott* ppl. : *gott*, *nott*, *lott*; v. vii, 29 *smot* pt. : *not*, *forgot*, *spot*.

Shaks. L. L. L. iv. iii, 28 *smot* ppl. : *not*.

Rastell, however, also rimes *throte* and *not*. Bauermeister (§ 99) says that in Sp. rimes with [ɔ̃] are characteristic of [ȳ]. Such rimes occur in Shaks. too; see Vietor pp. 70 and 233, and I have frequently come across them in Elizabethan poetry. The phoneticians never give the pt. of these verbs with [ɔ̃]. On the other hand [ɔ̃] is very common in modern dialects in those ppl. in *o* which have been taken from the pt., and also in the pt. of *slide*. Analogy which was working very powerfully in the 16th century may have helped to produce it. Daines gives *stole* and *spoke* as short (pp. 25 and 50). There were long and short forms in the pt. of *get* and *tread*, and *smot*, *smote*, *abod*, *abode* would correspond exactly to *got*, *gote*, *trod*, *trode*. Cf. also *wot*, *wote*. On the whole, seeing how uncertain the rimes and the spelling are, probabilities are against there having been a short [ɔ̃] in the pt. of these verbs. *Shone* has nowadays [ȳ], but there is only one short rime in our period, and that is a very questionable one. The shortening of *shone* seems to have begun later.

§ 6. In the pt. of these verbs the sg. form completely supplants the pl. form after Cx. I have noticed four instances of a separate pl. form in Cx., *smyten* (R. 86), *smeton* (R. 27), *ryden* (R. 39), *arisen* (*Chron. Eng.* cccxxix, 264). The last form is taken from the NED. Three of these are from R., which is much more conservative in its forms than any of the works by Cx. which I have investigated. Lkbsch. (1430-1500)

and CeP. (1475-88) have only forms with *o*. Further, the pts. of these verbs frequently have forms with *a*, on the analogy of Cl. IV and V. So in *drive*, *ride* (peculiar to Sp.), *rive*, *bestride*, *strike*, *strive*, *write*. These forms are found in Cx. for *rive* (peculiar to him), *bestride* (peculiar to him and Sp.), and apart from Cx. in the 15th century only for *write* (common in CeP.). *Straue* was very occasional, *strake* and *wrate* were pretty common in the 16th century; *draue* is the only one which survived much beyond 1600, and that probably on account of its association with *gaue*. Further, *strike* developed a pt. and ppl. *struck* on the analogy of *stuck*. The tendency to restrict the ablaut to two forms, one for the inf., the other for the pt. and ppl., is also strongly marked in these verbs. The vowel of the ppl. is seen in the pt. of (*a*)*bide*, *bite*, *drive*, *glide*, *ride*, (*a*)*rise*, *rive*, *slide*, *slit*, *smite*, (*be*)*stride*, *strike*, *strive*, *thrive*, *write*. *Slit* was from a weak verb, *bit* and *slid* are the only forms which have survived in general use down to the present day, *writ* and *rid* were both very common, the others were more or less occasional. [*Dr̥iv*] and [*r̥iz*] would probably have been more frequent if an unambiguous spelling could have been found for them. The converse — the passing of the pt. vowel into the ppl. — is found in (*a*)*bide*, *drive*, *ride*, (*a*)*rise*, *smite*, *strike*, *strive*, *write*. It is general in *abide*, not uncommon in *strike*, in the others merely occasional. A number of ppls. occur without *-en*, so in (*a*)*bide*, *bite*, *drive*, *ride*, *rise*, *rive* (peculiar to Sp.), *shrive*, *smite*, (*be*)*stride*, *strike*, *thrive*, *twit*, *write*. Finally, some verbs have weak forms, so in *drive* (only in Sp.), *rise*, *rive*, *shine* (often), *slide*, *slive*, *strike*, *strive*, *thrive*, *twit*; *strike* has forms which combine ablaut and a weak ending.

§ 7. BJG. (c. xix) gives the following account of these verbs: "Some verbs in *ite* or *ide*, lose *e*; as

Pr. *bite*.

Past. *bit*.

Par. pa. *bit* or *bitten*.

Likewise, *híde*, *quíte*, make *hìd*, *quìt*. So, *shine*, *strive*, *thrive*, change *i* into *o* in the *time past*; as *shone*, *strove*, *throve*.

And as *i* severally frameth either *e* or *o*; so may it jointly have them both.

Pr. *rîse*.

Past. *rîs, rîse, or rose*.

Par. pa. *rîs, rîse, or risen*.

To this kind pertain, *smîte, write, hîde, rîde, climb, drive, chîde, slide*; which make *smît, wrît, bîd, rîd, climb, drive, chîd, strîd, slîd*; or *smôte, wrôte, bôte, rôte, clômb, drôve, chòd, stròd, slòd*."

§ 8. **Abide.** For the pt. NED. gives *abid(d)* from Holland's translations, so Spenser's rime-form *abid* receives some support. For the rime *abod : god* in Tott. B., see § 5. In the ppl. the forms *abidden, abid* were still used in the 17th century. Nares quotes *abidden* from Holland's *Ammianus Marcellinus* (1607). *Abyde* had already occurred in Pecoock (p. 387); NED. gives *abid* from Babington's *Works* III, 121 (1622). It appears from the NED. that forms in *o* were not infrequent towards the end of our period. *Aboden* is given from Elyot's *Governour* from p. 137 of ed. 1580. The first edition was published in 1531. *Abode* in AuV. (2. Sam. i, 1) is supported by *abode* in Surfleet and Markham and *aboat* in Drayton's *Agincourt*. *Aboded* is given in the form-list of the NED. without quotation; as *aboden* is quoted without being in the formlist, *aboded* may be a misprint for *aboden*. *Abide* is the only verb of Class I in which AuV. has the *o* of the pt. in the ppl. The comparative frequency of the ppl. forms in *o* is accounted for, when we remember that the word was not very common, and that *abid* in the pt. was rare, so that when people had to use the ppl., it seemed natural to say *abode(n)*, which corresponded to the pt. *abode*, just as *broke(n)*, *spoke(n)* did to *broke, spoke*.

Inf. *Abide, abyde* usual; also Cx. *abyd* R. 93, usual *abyde*; Ellis *abyddinge* ii. II, 155 (bad speller); BernH. *abyd* 102 (3), *abyde* usual; Lei. Corr. *abid* 217, 324, *abide* 434 (Q. Eliz.). **Pt.** *Abode* usual, so Cx., Lkbsch., Ellis, BernH., Cov., Hoby, Gasc., AuV., Heyw., etc.; Tott. B. *abod : god* 1573; Sp. *abid : slid, did, bid*, iii. iv, 32; *abode* ii. ii, 20; iii. xii, 37. **Ppl.** Cx. *abyden* GB. 84 (6), Or. Sap. *abedene* 327; Ellis A *abyden, abiden* i. I, 237 (3); Sk. *abyden : ryden* I, 244; Barc. *abyde* I, 284; Fisher *abyden* 221. 270; Ellis B *abidden* ii. II, 192; BernH. *abyden* 201, 349; Hoby *abidde* 105; PPP. *abidden* III, 16; AuV. *abode* 2. Sam. i, 1.

§ 9. **Arise**, see under *Rise*.

§ 10. **Bide**. I do not attach any importance to the form *bed* (Ellis iii. I, 129) in the inf.; the writer of the letter is the worst speller even in English, that I have ever come across. The forms *bid* for the pt., and *bidden*, *bid* for the ppl. coincided with occasional forms of *bid* "to order". This may account for the comparative rarity of the word, as the use of these forms must have led to confusion. Queen Elizabeth uses *bid* as a ppl. in both meanings in the same sentence, see the quotation from Ellis below. Such sentences were a warning rather than an example to others, and people seemed to have preferred some less ambiguous word than *bide*.

Inf. *Byde*, *bide* are the usual forms; Ellis A *bed* iii. I, 129; Ellis B *byd* iii. II, 308 (Boorde). **Pt.** Cx. *bode* B. 180, M. dd viij; Tott. *bode* : *glode* 116; Machyn *byd* 5; Gasc. *bode* I, 87, II, 236; Sp. *bode* : *abrode* v. xi, 60, vi. xi, 40, *boad* : *abroad* MHT. 400; Eliz. Eng. *bid* 123; Shaks. *bid* R. 3, ii. iv, 304; mod. dial. *bad*, *bēd*, *bōd* Sc. Cum. Yks., *baid*, *bid* Nhb. Sus. Wil. w. Som., *bided* Sc. Wm. Yks. Glo. Dev. **Ppl.** Cx. *byden* R. 67; Barc. *byddyn* I, 59, *byd* I, 229, II, 54; Ellis A *bydden* ii. II, 48; Cov. *bydden* Acts xxvii.; Ellis C *bid* i. III, 23 (Q. Eliz. in sentence: "*yf I had bid ought I owld have bid by yt*"); Lei. Corr. *bydden* 199 (Burghley), *bidden* 432; mod. dial. *bedn*, *bidn* Abd. Nhb. Cum. Wm. m. and w. Yks., *bodn* Nhb. Yks.

BJG., see § 7.

§ 11. **Belifan**. *Bleef* (Cx. *bleef* R. 15) is explained by Römstedt (p. 43) as showing the influence of the Reduplicating Verbs.

§ 12. **Bestride**, see under *Stride*.

§ 13. **Bite**. Pt. *bate* is peculiar to Sp. in southern English; it is given by NED. as Scotch, where of course it is the normal form. The latest example of pt. *bote* in NED. is of the date 1557; *bit* is not given for the sg. till the 17th century.

Pt. *bote* Cx. R. 32 (o.), *boot(e)* R. 55, M. e. iij; Cov. *bote* Nu. XXI, 6; Machyn *bytt* 78; Gasc. *bitte*, *byt(te)* I, 141 (3);

LyE. *bitte* I, 279; LyP. *bit* III, 157; Sp. *bit(t)* it, requit pt., smit v. ii, 18 (9), *bate* plate, floodgate ii. v, 7; AuV. *bit* Nu. XXI, 6, Am. V. 19; Heyw. *bit* I, 144; mod. dial. *bēt*, *bōt* Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Linc., *bited* w. Som. **Ppl.** *byt(t)en*, *bitten* usual, so Cx., Sk., Cov., Gasc., LyE., LyP., Und., Kyd., Shaks., AuV.; Barc. *byt*: *wyt*, *it* II, 288; Nashe *bit* ppl. UT. K2b, *bitten* ppl. PP. B2, adj. UT. C1, *frost bitten* G4b; BJ. *bit* A. ii. iv (2), *flea-bitten* BF. iv. iv; Chapman *bitten* adj. II, 241, *frost-bit* ppl. II, 256; mod. dial. *bit* I. Ma. Shr., *bōt* Lanc., *bited* n. w. Lin. w. Som.

Gill (p. 59) has: J *bjt mordeo*, J *bit mordebam*, I *hāv bitn momordi*. BJG., see § 7.

§ 14. **Chide.** This comes from the OE. weak verb *cīdan*, with pt. *cīdde* and ppl. *cīded*, *cidd*, *cid*, which became in ME. *chidd*. By analogy with verbs like *ride* which could also have a ppl. *rid*, the forms *chode*, *chidden* were developed in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Pt. Cx. *chyde* M. m. vj; Cov. *chode* Acts xi.; Gasc. *chidd* II, 292; Shaks. *chid* Lucr. 1528; AuV. *chode* Gen. xxxi, 36, Nu. XX, 3. **Ppl.** Palsgr. *chyd* 483; Roister Doister *chid*, *chyd* (Arb.) 33, 34; Shaks. *chid* Err. iv. i, 50 (9), *chidden* Gent. ii. i, 12 (4, always before a sb.). BJG., see § 7. Not in Gill.

§ 15. **Drive.** Butler (p. 49) gives alternate forms of the inf. with [i] and [i̇]. The latter might be explained from association with *give*, which *drive* resembles in some of its forms, or as formed on the pt. and ppl. [dri̇v]. For analogies, see § 4. Butler, however, does not give [i̇] for the pt., though he gives corresponding forms for other verbs of this class. [dri̇v] occurs as inf. in the modern dialects of Kent and Surrey; see Wright, EDD. *Dreve* occurs twice as inf. in Ellis (i. I, 212, ii. I, 290), both times in a letter from More. This form is rather difficult to explain. It is scarcely likely to be from OE. *drāfan*. See NED. s. v. *dreve*. This was rare even in ME. The latest quotation in a direct sense in the NED. is from Harding's Chronicle (c. 1470), and a quotation in a metaphorical sense is given from Tusser. It seems doubtful if the latter quotation really belongs to *dreve*. It is only remotely connected in sense with the ME. word, and

as it occurs in rime with *geue*, it may still have been pronounced with [ɣ]. Spelling is no guide in these cases. Cf. the remark about *give* in § 3 above. With regard to More's form, it is noticeable that More is a regular speller and does not use *e* in the inf. of other verbs of this class. The *e* in *dreve* may be on the analogy of *geve*, which More does spell with *e*. Or it may be one of those numerous spellings of *e* for *i* discussed above, see § 3, though this is not likely, as instances of *e* for [i] are as rare as they are common for [i]. NED. cites an inf. *drieue* from 1553 Eden *Treate New. Ind.* (Arber) 13, which may point to [i] arising from ME. [ē]. Cf. *gieue* for *giue*, *geue*. In the pt. the most usual form was *droue*. *Draue* (on the analogy of Cl. IV and V) is pretty common from Palsgrave onwards. I have only found it twice in MSS., in a letter from Cromwell (Ellis ii. II, 127) and in one from Mead, a Cambridge don (ib. i. III, 206). Its rareness in the MSS., coupled with the fact that a stylist like Underdowne uses it eight times and nothing else, suggests that it was a literary form and not popular or colloquial. On the other hand it survived longer than the other pts. in *a* of this class, possibly because the conjugation *dreue* or *driue*, *draue*, *dreuen* or *driuen* corresponded so closely to the conjugation *geue* or *giue*, *gaue*, *geuen* or *giuen*. In modern dialects it occurs only in the North, where of course it is the usual descendant of OE. *a*. A third form *driue* (from the ppl.) is to be found in Hall once, Sp. five times for the short rime, GH., Sm. (who has ppl. *driue* on the next page), and as a variant reading in Shakespeare. It is not in the NED. for the 16-17th centuries. BJG. and Gill give it as an alternative to *droue*. It would probably have been more frequent but for the difficulty of representing its pronunciation properly in writing. *Driu* was impossible, and *driue* was already appropriated to the inf. with a long vowel. *Drif*, *driv* occur in the modern dialects, see the lists. Weak forms of the pt. are already to be found in the later text of Wyclif. They are rare in our period. I have only found *driv'd* in Sp., where it is used for the sake of the rime. NED. gives *drived* from Campion's Hist. Irel. (1571) and from Bp. Mountagu's Gagg (1624). *Drived* is the pt. in the modern dialect of Devon. In the ppl. forms with *e* are very frequent till about 1540,

after which they occur only in Scotch writers, and to serve the exigencies of rime. The *o* of the pt. had already entered the ppl. in the 15th century on the analogy of Cl. IV and V, and especially of *giue*, ppl. *gouen*. NED. quotes for *droue* 14. Amis and Amil., 1607 Topsell, 1781 Gibbon, 1789 Nelson. It occurs also in Shaks. (H6B. iii. ii, 84) and Butler (p. 49), and in a number of modern dialects. *Drouen* is quoted by the NED. from North's translation of Gueuara (1579) and Topsell (1607). I have also found it in Gasc. four times (once riming with *strouen*), Gasc. has *driuen* ten times. It occurs once in Shaks. With a short *o* it occurs in a number of modern dialects, see the lists. From the form *ydryue* there had already been developed a form *dryue* in the 13th century. I have found it in the *Castell of Perseuerance* (*dreue* : *schreue* : *lyue* sb. ll. 405-7), in Sp. (*driue* : *giue* : *liue* vii. vi, 50), in Markham's *Poem on Sir R. Grinuile* (Arber, p. 80), in Sm. p. 604. On the page before *driue* had occurred as a pt. *Driuen* occurs eleven times in Sm. NED. gives *dryff*, *dreff* from Torkington (1517), but has no instances of *driue* in ppl. later than this. *Driue* does not survive in the dialects. *Dried* is given by the NED. from Lord Berners Froissart (I, 658), *driuen* is the form he usually has. Of all these forms *driuen* is by far the most important. How little standing the others had, is shown by the fact that neither Gill nor B.J. mention them.

Inf. *dryue*, *driue* usual: A XXVI *ouerdryff* 158; Ellis A *dreue* i. I, 212, ii. I, 290 (More). **Pt.** Cx. *drof(e)*, *droef*, *droof* GB. 48. 247 (12); Ellis A *drove* i. I, 233 (Surrey); Palsgr. *draue* 529, 530; Ellis B *draue* ii. II, 127 (Cromwell); BernH. *draue* 156 (o.); Cov. *draue* Acts xxvii, *droue* Gen. xv, 11 (o.); Wyatt *draue* XVIII, 496; Tott. *draue* 63, 217, B. 1184; Hall *draue* 24b (6), *droue* 23b, *dryue* 262; Ascham *draue* 47 (5); Hoby *droue* 198 (3); Gasc. *droue* I, 482; Und. *drave* 69 (8); Sp. *droue* : *stroue* pt. : *cloue* pt. ii. ii, 3; *draue* : *grauē*, *craue* i. ix, 33 (5); *driue* : *giue*, *liue* i. ix, 38 (5); *driu'd* : *depriu'd*, *arriu'd*, *riu'd* ii. vii, 40; Ellis D *drave* i. III, 206 (Mead); Shaks. *draue* Rom. and Jul. i. i, 118 (Q. 1599 *driue*) (4); *droue* Wiv. v. v, 131 (7); AnV. *draue* Ex. xiv, 25 (13), *droue* Gen. iii, 24 (9); Heyw. *droue* I, 86, III, 353, *draue* I, 100; Sm. *draue* 19, 584, *droue* 901, *driue* 603; GH. *driue* 62; Cocks *drove* 209 (4); mod.

dial. *drēv*, *druv* Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., *drif*, *driv* s. Not. s. w. Lin. e. Cy., *drived* Dev., *dreft* Ess., *droved* w. Som. **Ppl.** *dryuen*, *driuen* usual; so Cx., Barc., Cov., Wyatt, Tott., Ascham, Kyd, AuV., Cocks; CeP. *drewen*, -*ryn* 88 (3); Ellis *dreven*, -*in*, *dre-
evffen* iii. I, 363 (Abp. Warham), ii. III, 19 (Jas. I) (4); BernH. *dryuen*, -*yn* 100 (o.), *dreuen*, -*yn* 452 (7); Heywood Spider & Flie *dreuen* : *euen* 129, 212, *dreeuene* 376, 441, *dreuine* : *geuine* 455, *dryuen* : *gyuen* 194; Hoby *drieven* 67. 93, *driven* 198 (o.); PPP. *driuen* II, 109, *driuen* 248 (o.); Gasc. *driuen* I, 78 (10), *drouen* : *strouen* I, 87 (4); LyP. *driven* : *Heaven* III, 154 (9); Sp. *driven* ii. vii, 5, x, 8, *drue* : *giue*, *liue* vii. vi, 50; Shaks. *driuen* Ven. 692 (o.), *drouen* Ant. iv. vii, 5, *droue* 2H6 iii. ii, 84; Heyw. *driuen* : *given* VI, 159, *even* 104 (o.); Sm. *driuen* 226 (11), *drue* 604; mod. dial. *drovn*, *druvn* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. e. Lan. s. Chs. Shr.; *drov*, *druv* n. Ir. Dev. n. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Brks. s. Cy.; *dreft* Ess.; *droved* w. Som. Dev.

Gill (p. 60) gives I *drjv*, I *driv*, I *häv drivn*, *impello*, *primæ* [conjugationis]; et I *drjv*, I *dröv*, aut I *dräv*, I *häv*, *drivn*, *secūdæ* [conjugationis]. B.J.G., see § 7.

§ 16. **Flite.** NED. quotes occasional forms for inf. and pres. from southern writers of the 16th century, the pt. and ppl., however, have only been found in northern dialects.

§ 17. **Glide.** NED. quotes pt. *glid* from Chapman's *Odyssey* xii, 585, *Iliad* xxiii, 655. *Glided* is given as ppl. from the 17th century.

Pt. Surrey *glide* *Æneid* ii, 285; Tott. *glode* : *bode* 116; *Respublica glided* (E. E. T. S.) l. 1295; Sp. *glode* : *abrode*, *rode*, *lode* iv. iv, 23; Shaks. *glyded* 2H6 iii. ii, 260; mod. dial. *glead* w. Yks.; ppl. *glidn* w. Yks.

§ 18. **Gripe.** Römstedt explains *grepe* as showing the influence of the Reduplicating Verbs (p. 43).

Pt. Cx. *grepe* R. 111; mod. dial. *grip*, *grēp*, *grōp* Sc. Nhb. ne. & m. Yks. e. Lan., *grapt* Nhb.

§ 19. **Ride.** In the inf. the spelling *reyde* in CeP. is taken by Süßbier to indicate along with other spellings like *feynd* v., *leyke*, *deseyer* that the diphthongization of [ē] into

[ē¹] had already begun (p. 42). In the pt. Cx. once has the the plural form *ryden* (R. 39). *Rydde* in the sg. occurs once in Cx. (B. 83), Machyn is the first writer to use it at all frequently; and it is not common in literature till towards the end of the century. It is not in Shaks. or in the AuV. In certain late writers, *e. g.* Heywood, it is more frequent than *rode*, though not so generally. That it was never so common as *writ* or *bit* was probably due to a wish to keep it distinct from *rid* meaning "he got rid of". *Rid* is very common in dialect, see the lists. *Rad* occurs once in Sp. for the sake of the rime with *had*, *bestrad*. *Roade* also occurs, riming with *glade*, it is probably a misprint for *rade*. Neither *rad* nor *rade* is in the NED. *Red* (in Machyn) is given by NED. for the 15-16th centuries, and for the 19th. It is very common in dialect. NED. also gives a weak pt. *rydyde* for the 16th century, but without quotation. In the ppl. *rede* occurs in CeP. After that *ryd* comes in Machyn twice, and then not again till Marlowe, after which it is fairly common. It would probably have been more common, if it had not been liable to confusion with the ppl. of *rid*. It appears to be more frequent in modern dialects than *ridden*, see the lists. The form *rode* (from the pt.) in Lyly, Marlowe and Shaks., is also frequent in dialect.

Inf. *ryde*, *ride* usual; CeP. *reyde* 79; Ellis A *ryd* ii. I, 215 (2); Machyn *ryd* 16. 31 (6), *ryde* 295. Pt. Cx. *rode* B. 18 (o.), *rood* R. 85 (4), *rod* M. zj, *rydde* B. 83, *ryden* pl. R. 39; Lkbsch. *rode* sg. (1); Ellis A *ro(o)de* i. I, 73 (7), ? *ride* i. I, 284 (Sir B. Tuke); A XXVI *rode* 170; Ellis B *rydde* pl. i. II, 37 (Cranmer), *ro(o)de* ii. II, 270 (8); BernH. *rode* 10 (o.), *rod* 402, *ryd* 82; Cov. *rode* 1. Sam. xxv (3); Ascham *rode* 112; Machyn *rod* 5 (v. o.), *rode* 4 (6), *ryd* 139 (8), *red* 83 (4); Gasc. *rode* I, 60 (3); LyP. *thou ridst* III, 213, *rid* III, 215, *rode* III, 368; Marl. *rid*, *rode*; Dee *rod* 13 (6), *rode* 31 (6), *ryd*, *rid* 11 (4); Sp. *rode* : *yode* iii. i, 4 (o.), *rid(d)* : *did* vi. iii, 37 (3 times in short rime), *rad* : *had*, *bestrad* v. ii, 13, *roade* : *baude* iv. I, 31, *glade* vi. ii, 16; Ellis D *rode* i. III, 117 (6, 5 from Mead), *rid* 117 (Mead); Shaks. *rode* R. 2 v. ii, 78 (o.), *rod* Tim. i. ii, 218, *ouer-rod* 2H4 i. i, 30, *out-rod* 2H4 i. i, 36; AuV. *rode* Ge. xxiv, 61 (o.); Heyw. *rid* I, 321 (6), *rode* I, 342, *road* V, 340; BJ. *rid* BF. iv. v (2), *rode* SN. Interm. iii; Sm. *rid* 32 (3), *rode* 338; Cocks *rode*, *road*

158 (4), *rod* II, 228; mod. dial. *red*, *rēd*, *riəd*, *rid* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. s. Chs. Der. Shr. e. An. Ken. Sur. **Ppl.** *ridden* (*rid*-, *ryd*(*d*), -*en*, -*in*, -*yn*, etc.) usual, so Ellis, Sk., BernH., Cov., Hall, Hoby, Gasc., AuV., Sm.; Cx. *riden*, *ry*- R. 62, 86; CeP. *rede* 30; Machyn *ryd* 218, 245; LyP. *ridden* III, 213, *rode* 214; Marl. *rode*, *rid*; Sp. *ridden* i. iii, 33 (2), *rid* v. vi, 36 (2); Shaks. *rid* MND. v, 119, *rode* H5 iv. iii, 12 (2), *ridden* Wiv. v. V, 145 (2); Heyw. *rid* I, 56 (10), *ridden*, *ore*- IV, 224, I, 27; mod. dial. *ridn* w. Yks., *rōd*, *rod* Sc. Cum. Shr. w. Som. Dev., *red*, *rid* Sc. Cum. Lan. n. Lin. Shr. Dor. Dev. Not in Gill. For BJG., see § 7. Butler gives *ride*, *rode*, *ridden*, with *rid* as pt. and ppl. (p. 49).

§ 20. **Rise, arise.** Forms with the vowel of the ppl. and original pt. pl. are common in the pt. *Aris* occurs in Harvey (p. 6), NED. says it is occasional in the 17th century. NED. gives *rysse*, *ryse* for the 16th century, *risse* for the 16-17th centuries, *rise* for the 16-18th centuries, *riē(ze)*, *riss*, *riss'*, *ris*, *ris'* for the 17th century, and *riss* in the 19th century dialects. The earliest example is *rysse* from the *Chronicle of Grey Friars* (Camden) p. 45. As there is some difficulty about the pronunciation of these forms, it would be better to consider the ppl. at once together with the pt. NED. gives ppl. *rise* from Gower, and from the 16th and 17th centuries, *rys* from the 15th, *risse*, *riē*, *rizze* from the 17th, and *ris* from the 17th and 19th centuries. I have found *ryse* in Starkey (p. 130), LyE. I, 216 (v. rr. *rise*, *risen*), *risse* in BJ. in Prol. to *Poetaster* and in the *Masque of the Fortunate Isles*, *ris* in GF. riming with *is* (p. 143), *is*, *his* (p. 233), *is*, *this* (p. 195). BJG. gives double forms *ris*, *rise* for both the pt. and ppl., which seems to point to a double pronunciation, one voiced, the other voiceless. Cf. also the poetical forms in the ppl., *rist* and *upryst* with voiceless *s*. Fletcher's rimes support this conclusion, though there are too few of them for their evidence to have much weight. *Is*, although voiced in common speech in the Elizabethan period, rimes, so far as I have noticed, far more often with voiceless consonants than with voiced ones. *This* of course could normally have only a voiceless rime. In dialect forms with voiceless *s* are frequent for both pt. and ppl., especially in the North, see Wright EDD. s. v. A voiceless *s*

is rather difficult to account for. The final *s* in the pt. was originally voiceless, and it looks as if this voiceless *s* had been transferred to the ppl. and preserved for some reason which it is now hard to discover. Could it have been due to the influence of the sg. imperative, which also originally ended in a voiceless *s*? That a voiceless consonant should be preserved in dialect is very rare, *drive* and *give* are the only other verbs in which this has happened. Other points to notice are the 2nd ps. sg. pt. *thou rose* in Robinson *Handfull of Pleasant Delightes* (Arber) p. 19 and the ppl. *arose* in Shaks. (who has only *risen* however), *rose* in Marlowe, BJ., Markham, GF. and in the modern dialects of Cum Shr. Dev. NED. gives weak forms for the pt. from the 14th century, but none for the ppl. I have found ppl. *rised* in Bullein (so in 1564 ed., 1578 ed. has *risen*), *rist* in Drayton, *upryst* in Sp. The forms in *-t* may be due to a misunderstanding of Chaucer's present form *uprist*. *Rised* is the dialect of w. Yks.

Arise. Pt. Cx. *aroose* R. 22, *aroos* GB. 23, 82, *arroose* GB. 621, *arroos* GB. 88, *arose* E. 97, 159; after Cx. the prevailing form is *arose*, so Lkbsch., Ellis, BernH., Cov., Tott., Gasc., LyE., Kyd, Sp., Shaks., AuV., Heyw.; Harvey *aris* 6; Hawes rimes *arose* with *close* adj. p. 72. Ppl. Palsgr. *aryssen* 437; Shaks. *arose* Err. v. 388.

Gill has *ps. arjz* 135, *arjzeth* 39, *pt. aröz.* 127. Not in BJG.

Rise. Pt. Cx. *roos* B. 82, *rose* B. 12 (4), *roose* GB. 311, R. 106; after that *rose* (also *roasē*) is the prevailing form, so in Fisher, Ellis, BernH., Wyatt, Ascham, Gasc., Marl., Sp., Shaks., AuV., Heyw., Sm.; A XXVI rimes *rose : close* adj. 24; Fenton *rise* I, 87; Robinson *Handf. Pl. Del. thou rose : woes* (Arber) p. 19; mod. dial. *rēz* Yks., *rīz* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. s. Chs. Not. n. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt. e. An. Cor.; *rosed* w. Som. Ppl. *Rysen*, *risen* usual, so Cx., Cov., Wyatt, Ascham, Sp., Shaks. AuV., Heyw., etc.; BernH. *rysyn* 7 (4), *resyn*, *-en* 381 (3); Starkey *ryse* (E. E. T. S.) 130; LyE. *ryse* (v. rr. *rise*, *risen*) I, 216, *rysen* II, 155; Bullein *rised* (so ed. 1564, ed. 1578 *risen*) 112 (E. E. T. S.); Marl. *rose* E. 192; Sp. *risen* ii. viii, 12 (o.), *upryst* SC. Mch. 18; BJ. *risen* EMH. i. iii., *risse* P. Prol., Masque Fort. Isles (Fo. *riss*'), *rose : those* Epigr. cxi; GF. *ris : is* 143, *is*, *his* 233, *is*, *this* 195, *rose* 238; Drayton *rist* Polyolb. xxvi, 1176 (Nares); mod. dial. *rīz* in Ireland, and in

various dialects throughout England; *rōz* Cum. Shr. Dev.; *riſed* w. Yks., *rosed* w. Som.

Not in Gill. BJG., see § 7. Butler has *rise*, *rose*, *risen* (p. 49).

§ 21. **Rive.** NED. gives *raue* from Ld. Berners Froissart II, 160. This form, together with *rafe* in Cx., arose on the analogy of Cl. IV and V. [*rēv*] is common in dialect. Daines (p. 34) gives a pt. in [*ɹ*], for which there is no other evidence except that it occurs in the dialects. NED. gives a weak pt. and ppl. *riued* from Fabyan's *Chronicle* (a 1513) onwards. I have found it for the pt. in Sp., and in Cx., Sp. and Shaks. for the ppl. Notice also pt. *yriv'd* in Sp. Sp.'s ppl. *rift(e)* is not in the NED. Another ppl. in Sp., *riue* is given by NED. from Cursor Mundi and Syr Generydes (*reue*). It has survived in dialect, see the lists. There is some difficulty about the ppl. in *e*, *ea*. *Reuen* occurs in Hall and Tott., where it rimes with *geuen*. *Ryven* rimes with *heven* in More's *Pico*. *Reaun* rimes with *heau'n* once in GF., and in Tourneur twice (II, 213. 217). NED. places these latter forms with *ea* under *reave*. If they belong to *rive* they may simply be eye-rimes. Or there may have been some confusion between *reave* and *rive*, as in *wreathen*, *writhen* below, § 34. It is suspicious, however, that the only forms with *ea* occur in rime. Cf. also § 3.

Pt. Cx. *Roof(e)*, *rofe* GB. 180 (6), *rafe* M. Mj.; Cov. *roue* 1 Kgs. xiii.; Sp. *ryv'd* : *deryv'd*, *depryv'd* ii. x, 70 (3), *riv'd* iii. vii, 40; mod. dial. *rēv*, *riv*, *rōv*, *ruv* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. e. An. **Ppl.** Cx. *to ryuen* M. cv, *ryued* M. p viij; Hall *ryuen* 57 b, *reuen* 175 b; More *Pico* *ryven* : *heven* 70; Tott. *reuen* : *geuen* 204; Sp. *riven* adj. i. ix, 7 (6), *ryven* ppl. v. x, 32; *rive* : *give*, *drive* pt. v. xi, 5, *rived* iv. iii, 15 (4), *rift(e)* : *swift*, *lift*, *clift* i. xi, 54, ii. vii, 2, 3, *yriv'd* iv. vi, 15; Nashe *riuen* UT. M2b; Shaks. *riu'd* JC. i. iii, 6, iv. iii, 85; GF. *reaun* : *heau'n* 153; mod. dial. *rovn*, *ruvn* n. Cy. Yk. n. & e. Lan.; *rēv*, *rōv*, *ruv* Sh. I. Frf. Nhb. Dur. Cum. s. Wor.; *riv* s. Not. n. Lin. Nrf.

Not on Gill, BJG. or Butler.

§ 22. **Shine.** The spelling *sheene* in Wyatt for the inf. is a mere miswriting; *seene* occurs in the same line and *grene*

in the next, *sheene* coming through confusion with these forms. The shortening of *o* in the pt. does not appear to have begun in this period. Barc. rimes *shone* with *done* (I, 292), but elsewhere he rimes *done* with *son* (= *soon*), *none*, *alone*, *gone*, *foregone*. Brugger (p. 327) quotes from the 1614 edition ed. of Lydgate's *Hector* (p. 145) the rime *shone* : *sun*. In the same book *sonne* (= *die Sonne*) rimes with *noone* (= *Mittag*) p. 34, *alone* p. 292, and *one* p. 308. The last three words nearly always rime long in the 16th century. Brugger thinks shortening had already begun, but the mixed character of the rimes renders them very untrustworthy as evidence. The date of the book is uncertain. Brugger says it shows signs of having been worked over for the 1614 edition, and this makes any argument from it still more doubtful. Weak forms occur already in Trevisa and Chrestre (see Bülbring p. 85) and in the later text of Wyclif (see Dibelius § 250). They are common, but not so frequent in my lists as the strong ones. The case of the ppl. is peculiar. The original strong form had died out, I have found no instance of it in our period at all. Its place was taken either by the strong pt. without *-en*, or by the weak form. AuV. avoids using *shone* as a ppl., and uses only *shined*. This agrees with Butler, who gives pt. [*shōn*], but for ppl. only *shined* (p. 49).

Inf. *Shyne*, *shine* usual; Wyatt *sheene* XIX, 199. **Pt.** Cx. *shone* B. 17 (3), *shoon* R. 82; Sk. *shone* : *gone* II, 55; AXXVI. *shon* 164 (5); Barc. *shone* : *done* I, 292; Fisher *shone* 181; BernH. *shone* 65, 651, *shynynd* 683; Cov. *shone* Lk. ii, 9, Ps. lxxvii., *shyned* Ex. xxxiv, 29 (o.); Ascham *shone* 112; Tott. B. *shone* : *one* 173; Gasc. *shone* I, 460; LyP. *shined* II, 407, III, 80; Und. *shone* 225, *shined*, *-yned* 70 (3); Sp. *shone* : *stone*, *mone* i. x, 53, ii. viii, 5, *shined*, *shyned* ii. v, 2 (7); Shaks. *shone* WT. v. i, 95 (4); AuV. *shined* Deu. xxxiii, 2 (4), *shone* Ex. xxxiv, 29 (6); Heyw. *shone* III, 289, IV, 271, *shin'd* III, 386; *shined* 166, *shone* 176 : *throne* 185; GH. *shone* : *alone* 184; mod. dial. *shined* Irel. Nhb. w. Yks. Lan. Shr. **Ppl.** Gasc. *shone* I, 277; Sp. *shynd* : *kynd*, *fynd* iii. vi, 8 (4); Shaks, *shone* MND. v. i, 272; AuV. Ps. l. 2 (3); med. dial. *shined* w. Yks. n. Wil., *shoned* m. Yks.

Gill gives only inf. *shjn* (pp. 36, 38, 121). BJG., see above § 7.

§ 23. **Shrive.** For the rimes in A XXVI see § 3.

Pt. Cx. *shroef* R. 25, *shrofe* FSA. 458, *shryued* M. Yij; Ellis A *shroue* i. I, 177 (Tindale). **Ppl.** Cx. *shryuen* R. 25 (7), *shreuen* R. 61; A XXVI *shryue* : *lyue* inf., *eue* sb. 272; Ellis A *shryven*, *shreven* (in same sentence) iii. I, 252 (Bp. Longland), *shereven* iii. II, 148 (Ld. Dorset); Machyn *shryff* 94; PPP. *shriuen* II, 109; Shaks. *shriu'd* R. & J. ii. iv, 194.

Not in Gill or BJG.

§ 24. **Slide.** I have no example of *slode* in the pt. after Cx., although BJ. allows it, and it is still possible in dialect. Butler (p. 48) mentions only *slid*, and he does not put it among the verbs of Class I at all, but with the verbs like *lead*, *led*, which shows that he knew of no *o* in the pt.

Pt. Cx. *slode* M. biiij; Palsgr. *slydde* 721; Cov. *slyded* 2 Kgs. xxii; Ellis C *slided* ii. III, 116 (Report execution Mary Q. Scots); Fenton *slyded* I, 119; Sp. *slid(d)* iii. iv, 32 (3); Heyw. *slid* : *did* VI, 96; BJ. *slidde* EMH. iv. i; mod. dial. *slēd* Sc. Yks., *slaid* Dur. w. Som., *slod* Hamp. Wil., *slided* Dor. w. Som. **Ppl.** Or. Sap. *sliden* 359; Cov. *slyded* 2 Sam. xxii; Palsgr. *slydden* 721; Ellis B *slydyd* iii. III, 132; AuV. *slidden* Jer. viii, 5; mod. dial. *sledn*, *slidn* Sc. Nhb. Yks., *slided* w. Som.

Not in Gill. BJG., see § 7.

§ 25. **Slit.** The strong forms are still common in dialect. The word is so rare in the 16th century, that it is scarcely possible to state whether strong forms were obsolete by that time in literary English or not.

Inf. Palsgr. *slytte* 721. 722; Levins *slit* : *sit*, *spit*, *fit* 149; Shaks. *slit* Shr. v. i, 134. **Ppl.** Cx. *slytte* M. Iij; Hall *slit* 134; Sm. *slit* 70, 366; mod. dial. **Pt.** *slat*, *slēt* Sc. w. Yks., *slitted* Bks. **Ppl.** *slitn* Sc. Nhb. Yks. n. w. Lin., *slotn* Chs., *slitted* Bks.

§ 26. **Smite.** Cx. has pt. pl. *smyten* (R. 86), *smeton* (R. 27). *Smit*, though given in BJG. and Butler (p. 49) is rare in the pt. I have only found it in Machyn and Sp. who uses it only in rime. In Surrey's *Æneid* iv, 785 *smitte* occurs in the MSS. but Tott. altered it to *smote*. At l. 898 *smote* occurs both in the MSS. and in Tottell. See Fest in *Palaestra* XXXIV, 123. *Smit* in the ppl. occurs from Cx. onwards, it was useful in

poetry for the rime or where one wanted to save a syllable in the metre. Forms with *o* occur in the ppl. in Cx. (*smoton* in GB. 109, ? a misprint) and in Sp. and Shaks. where they are used only for the short rime. See § 5.

Pt. Cx. *smote* B. 64 (v. o.), *smot(te)* E. 136 (8), *smyten* pl. R. 86, *smeton* pl. R. 27; Lkbsch. *smote* sg.; A XXVI *smott* 272; Ellis A *smott* i. I, 103 (bad speller); Fisher *smote* 152; Cov. *smote* Ex. xiv (3); Machyn *smott* 207, *smytt* 259; Gasc. *smote* I, 333; Sp. *smot(t)* i. viii, 24 (4), *smote* ii. iii, 6. v, 7; *smit(t)* : *fit*, *flit* iv. ix, 29 (7 times, mostly in rime); Shaks. *smot* Ham. i. i, 636 (so both Qos. and Fo.), *smote* Tp. iv, 172, *smoate* Oth. v. ii, 356; AuV. *smote* Jsh. xii, 1 (v. o.), *smotest* Ex. xvii, 5; GF. *smote* : *flote* inf. 172; mod. dial. *smēt*, *smit* m. Yks. e. An. Ppl. Cx. *smyt(t)en* B. 52 (o.), *smyton* M. Cont. xvii. v, *smeton*, -en GB. 19 (6), *smoton* GB. 109, *smyt* FSA. 373, *smyte* M. Sijj; A XXVI *smytt* : *witt* inf. 115, *smet* 115; Barc. *smyt* II, 139; Fisher *smyten* 151 (o.); Cov. *smytten* Ex. xxii, 2 (o.); Hall *smytten* 86 b; Tott. B. *smitten* 239, 1293, *smit* 2452; Ascham *smitten* 94; Gasc. *smit* I, 53, *smitten* 388; Sp. *smit* : *wit*, *fit* iii. i, 34 (6 times, mostly in rime), *smitten* ii. xi, 39 (3), *smott* : *gott* ppl., *nott*, *lott* iii. ii, 46; Shaks. *smot* Cor. iii. i, 319, *not* LLL. iv. iii, 28, *smit* Tim. ii. i, 23; AuV. *smitten* Isa. liii, 4 (v. o.).

Gill has only inf. *smjt* (pp. 103, 129). BJG., see § 7.

§ 27. **Stride, bestride.** *Bestrade* in Cx. is formed on the analogy of the verbs of Cl. IV and V, cf. *drive*, *rive*, *strike*, etc. *Bestrad* in Sp. may be a reminiscence of Cx., or it may have been made up for the rime. Cf. his pt. *rad*. I have not been able to find *strode* after Cx., but it is given in BJG. as an alternative to *strid*. Butler (p. 49) gives only [*strīd*].

Inf. *stride*, *be-*, usual; Heyw. *stride* V, 113, *bestride* IV, 29, *ride* 200, VI, 6; *bestrid* IV, 221. **Pt.** Cx. (*be*)*strode* M. sijj (4); *bestrade* M. (from Baldwin); Sp. *bestrad* : *had*, *rad* pt. v. ii, 13; Shaks. *bestrid* A. & C. v. ii, 82 (5); Heyw. *strid(d)* II, 295, III, 29, *bestrid* : *rid* IV, 220, *bestrid him* : *hid him* VI, 163; mod. dial. *strēd* Sc. Cum. Yks., *strid* Lan. e. An., *strided* Bks. **Ppl.** Gasc. *stridde* I, 73, Shaks. *bestrid* R. 2 v. v, 79; mod. dial. *stridn* Sc. Yks. n. Lin., *strodn*, *strudn* Cum. Yks. s. Lan., *strided* Bks.

Not in Gill. BJG., see § 7.

§ 28. **Strike.** There are occasional spellings in the inf. with a double consonant which may indicate a short vowel. If such a vowel existed, it might have arisen on the analogy of *stick*, which resembled *strike* in so many of its forms or it might have been a back-formation from the occasional pt. and ppl. [*striik*]. Cf. *drive* § 15. [*Striik*] is found in some modern Scotch dialects and in west Somerset. See EDG. § 155. Cf. also § 4. In the pt. I have found *stroke*, (*strok*), *strake*, *strak*, *struck*, *strook*, *stryke*, *striked*, *straked*. Of these *stroke*, *strake*, *straked*, *stryked* are in Cx., all in Malory, in R. only *stryked*. It is noticeable that in his other works Cx. prefers *smite*, *cut*, *beat*, *hew*, or *give a stroke* to *strike*. *Stroke* is the normal descendant of OE. *strāc*. I have found it nine times in 400 pages of Malory. It is common throughout the 16th century, but about 1600 it becomes less common and *strook*, *struck* begin to displace it. It is still found in northern dialects, see the lists. *Strake* is formed on the analogy of Cl. IV and V, cf. § 6. I have found it thirteen times in 400 pages of Malory. It is as common as *stroke* down to Spenser's time, after that it is rare. It is used three times in AuV.; the latest example I have found apart from this is in *Women Saints* (E. E. T. S) p. 100. BJG., Gill and Butler (p. 49) give it as an alternative, but how rare it was getting may be gathered from the fact that neither Shaks. nor Heyw., with all their variety of form, have it. It has not come down in dialect, [*ē*] occurring only in the North, where it is the normal descendant of OE. [*ā*]. *Strak* in BernH. (p. 640) may be short on the analogy of *gat*, *gate*, *sat*, *sate* in Cl. V, but it is probably a mere spelling. Cf. §§ 1, 5. The next form to arise is *struck*, the earliest for which I have found in Machyn. Brugger gives the following genealogy for this form, *strōk* > *strūk* > *strukk* (p. 339). I cannot accept this derivation. I have not found *oo* in the pt. till 1584 (*strook* in Robinson), the ppl. *strooken* first occurs in Gasc. (II, 138); *i. e.*, both appear later than *struck*. An argument from chronology is to some extent a fallacious one, because it is impossible to guarantee that *strook* does not occur earlier than I have found it. But it is safe to say that it cannot have been very common before that date. It seems best to explain *struck* by the analogy of *stuck*. *Strike* and

stick had forms which resembled one another closely, *i. e.*, pt. in [ō] and [ā], ppl. in *-oken*. It is also possible that *strike* had an inf. in [ĭ]. In the 16th century *dig* also developed a pt. and ppl. in *u*, on the analogy of *stick*. See NED. *Struck* became very common just about the same time as *stuck*, namely towards the end of the 16th century, and what helped *struck* finally to oust the other forms of *strike* was again the influence of *stuck*. Unless one accepts the influence of *stick*, I do not see how it is possible to explain why in *strike* alone of the verbs of Cl. I the [ō] of the pt. should have become [u]. *Strook* and *strooken* are due to the analogy of verbs of Cl. VI, like *shake*, *shook*; *take*, *toke*, *took*. Butler gives [strǣk] with both long and short *u*, for the pt. and the ppl. The form with the vowel of the ppl. *strick*, *stryke* I have only found in Fenton and in Gill, who mentions it twice (pp. 62, 138). It is not in the modern dialects, though *stricked* is given for Wm. and Cor. *Striked* is very common in Caxton's R., but it occurs only once again in Hall (226), where it means *stroked*. *Straked* which occurs once in Malory (x viij) does not properly belong here, but is from the weak verb *strākian*. In the ppl. we have *stricken* (*stryken*, *-eken*, etc.), *strick* (*stryke*), *stroken*, *stroke*, *strooken*, *strook*, *strucken*, *struck*, *stryked*. Of these Cx. has *stryken* (his usual form), *stryke*, *stroke* and *stryked* once each. *Stricken* is the most common form down to about 1590, after which it is gradually pushed out by the other forms. It is however the only form which the AnV. has. It is given by Gill and Butler, and it occurs in the modern dialects of w. Yks. Lan. Shr. *Stryke* occurs once in Cx. (E. 144), twice in Barc. (II, 160, 279), after which it does not occur again. *Stroken* is an extension of the vowel of the pt. into the ppl., cf. the converse *broke*, *broken*, *spoke*, *spoken*, *got*, *gotten* in Cl. IV and V. It occurs in Ellis twice, in PPP., LyE., and in Sp. *Stroke* is more frequent. It occurs in Malory, PPP., Gasc., LyE., LyP., Shaks. (six times), B.J. and Chapman. *Strooken* occurs in Gasc., Sp., Eliz. & J., Nashe, Shaks. *Strooke* occurs in LyE., Nashe, Ellis (in a letter from Laud), Shaks. (27 times), Heyw. (13 times), B.J. (9 times), Chapman. *Strucken* occurs in Nashe, Shaks. (4 times), GF., Cocks. It is given by Gill. *Strukn*, *strōkn* are very common in dialect, see the lists. *Struck*

occurs in Marlowe, Nashe, Shaks. (19 times), Heyw. (11 times, also *struke* twice), B.J. (3 times), Sm., and in a number of writers after 1600. It is not in the dialects. The prevailing forms then at the end of the period were for both pt. and ppl. *struck* and *strook*. This agrees with Butler (p. 49) who gives [*strūk*] or [*strūk*] for pt. and ppl., mentioning [*strāk*] and *stricken* as well, however. In the pt. *struck* is the more common form, in the ppl. *struck* is used by more writers than *strook*, but in Shaks., Heyw., B.J. *strook* is more often used.

Inf. *Stryke*, *strike* usual; Palsgr. *stryke* 739 (v. o.), *strycke* 740; Ellis B *strikke* i. II, 70 (Frenchman); Ellis C *strikke* i. III, 20 (Jas.); Gasc. *stryke*, *-ike* I, 35 : *like*, *dike* I, 408. 296 (5), *stryckes* II, 290, *stricke* 319; LyE. *strike*, *-ing*, *-eth* I, 294 (8), *stricke*, *-eth* II, 25 (4); AuV. *stricke* Mk. xiv, 65, *strike* Ps. cx, 5 (11); Heyw. *strike* : *alike* VI, 156 (v. o.), *stricke* V, 98. Pt. Cx. *stroke* M. ev (9), *strake* M. f iiij (13), *stryked* R. 38 (6), *straked* M. x viij; A XXVI *strake* 240; Fisher *stroke* 5; Ellis B *stroke* i. II, 210 (Ambassador), *strake* ii. II, 59 (Mason), *stroke* 153 (bad speller); BernH. *strake* 20 (ed. 1601 *strooke*) 35 (v. o.), *strak* 640, *stroke* 33 (16), *strok* 715; Cov. *stroke* Mt. xxvi, 51; Lk. xxii, 64; Wyatt *strake* XVIII, 496; Hall *strake* 19 (12), *strok(e)* 49 b, *striked* = *stroked* 226 b; Tott. *stroke* : *yoke* 195; Tott. B *strake* 234, 1019; Mächyn *stroke* 25, *struck* 85 (2); Fenton *stroke* I, 271, II, 82, *strick* II, 277, *stryke* 282; Gasc. *stroke* I, 84 (3), *strake* I, 318 (3); LyE. & P. *stroke* II, 36 (4) so Und.; Robinson *Handfull Pleasant Delights* (Arb.) *struck* 15, *strook* 56; Marl. *struck*, *stroke*, *strake*; Sp. *strooke* : *tooke* ii. v, 6 (13 rimes with *oo*); *stroke* : *broke*, *revoke* ii. viii, 39, *woke* iii. viii, 22; *strake* : *awake*, *shake* i. v, 12 (7 rimes with *a*); Ellis D *struck* i. III, 270 (Mead); Shaks. *stroke* Lr. ii. iv, 162 (Ff. *strooke*) (4), *strookē* Tp. ii. i, 313 (17), *struck(e)* Mch. iii. i, 123 (8); AuV. *strake* Acts xxvii, 17 (3), *strooke* 1 Sam. ii, 14 (2), *stroke* Mt. xxvi, 51 (3); Heyw. *strook(e)* VI, 134 (4), *stroke* I, 144 (2), *strok* II, 379, *struck(e)* IV, 107 (4); B.J. *strooke* V. iv. v. (3), Sm. *strooke* 92 (3), *strucke* 316 (6); Cocks *struk* 12, *struck* 130; mod. dial. *strēk*, *strōk* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan., *straked* Sc., *stricked* Wm. Cor., *strookt* Cum. w. Som. Ppl. *Stricken* (with the usual variants in *y* and with or without *e*) only form in Ellis A, Fisher, A XII, Cov., Tott.,

Hall, Machyn, Hoby, Fenton, Ellis C, Lei. Corr. AuV.; Cx. *stryken* B. 86 (4), *stryke* E. 144, *stroke* M. dj, *stryked* R. 74; Barc. *stryken*, -yn I, 297 (3), *stryke* II, 160. 279; Ellis B *stryken* i. II, 99 (Ld. Russell), *stroken* 213, ii. II, 153; BernH. *strykyn*, -en, etc. 33 (v. o.), *streken* 382, 615; Surrey *streken* (v. r. *stryken*) 306; PPP. *stri(c)ken* I, 293 (4), *stroke* III, 113, *stroken* III, 352; Gasc. *stri(c)ken* I, 44, *stryken* (4), *strooken* II, 138, *stroke* I, 405; LyE. *stri(c)ken* I, 284 (13), *stroken* I, 292 (3), *stroke* II, 104, *strooke* I, 204; LyP. *stri(c)ken* III, 398 (5), *stroke* III, 210; Eliz. & J. *strooken* 136; Und. *stri(c)ken* 11 (7), *stroken* 249; Marl. *struck*, *stricken*; Sp. *stri(c)ken* i. v, 7 (3), *stroken* vi. ii, 7, *strook* iii. vii, 3; Nashe *stricken* UT. A 4 & b, *strooken* PP. D 2 (3), *strooke* CT. Z 2, *strucken* SLW. E 1, *strucke* UT. C 3, *stroke* UT. G 1; Ellis D *strooke* ii. III, 241 (Laud); Shaks. *struck* (v. r. *strooke*) 3 times) WT. i. ii, 358 (19), *stroke* (v. r. *strooke*) Wiv. v. v, 1 (6), *strook(e)* (v. rr. *struck* 3 times, *stroke* once) Tp. v, 25 (27), *strucken* (v. r. *stricken*, *strooken*, *struck*) Err. i. ii, 45 (4), *strooken* (v. r. *strucken*) LLL. iv. iii, 224 (3); *stricken* R2, v. i, 25 (Qq *throwne*), JC. ii. i, 192; Heyw. *struck(e)* I, 101 (11), *strooke* I, 116 (10), *thunderstrooke*: *brooke* VI, 121 (3), *stroke* II, 98, 131, *struke* III, 321, *thunderstruke* III, 413; BJ. *stri(c)ken* E. ii. v, BF. iii. i; *strooke* E. i. ii (ed. 1616 *stroke*, 1640 *struck*) (9), *struck(e)* BF. v. vii (3); Sm. *struck(e)* 15. 480; Cocks *strucken* 338; mod. dial. *strikn* w. Yks. Lan. Shr., *strukn*, *strkn* Sc. Dwn. n. Cy. Yks. s. Lans. s. Chs. Lei. Shr., *strookt* w. Som. Gill gives (p. 62):

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{I strjk, I} \\ \text{ferio} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sträk} \\ \text{strik} \\ \text{strök} \\ \text{struk} \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{I häv} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{strikn} \\ \text{struk, \& per paragogen} \\ \text{strukn.} \end{array} \right.$$

BJG. puts *strike* with the verbs of Cl. III, with a pt. in *a* or *o*. The reference to *o* is peculiar, because the verbs of Cl. III (*fling*, *spin*, *drink*, etc. as well as *swim* and *stick*) though spelt with *o*, really had the pronunciation [ü].

§ 29. **Strive.** This verb was adopted in early ME. from OF. *estriver*. *Strove* is the usual pt., and *straue* is found

in Surrey, Eliz., Eng. and often in Gasc. As Gasc. was a Westmoreland man, it may simply be a dialect form in his works. *Strave* still survives in the northern dialects, see the list. *Striue* is used once by Lyly for the sake of the rime with *liue*. It is given by Daines (p. 34) and it is still used in the dialect of NE. Norfolk. Weak forms are fairly common, and they are allowed by Butler (p. 49). The vowel of the pt. is seen in the ppl. in *strouen* (Gasc.), *stroue* (Shaks. and Heyw.), and [strōv] is the ppl. used in the modern dialects of Shropshire, Somersetshire and Devon.

Pt. Cx. *stroof* E. 65 (2), *strof* R. 83, *strofe* M. g viij; Cov. *stroue* 2 Sam. xiv, 6 (10); Surrey *straue* 305; Hoby *stryved* 51, *strived* 259; Fenton *strove* I, 265; Gasc. *straue* : *raue* II, 234 (7), *stroue* I, 125, 318, *striued* I, 136; LyE. *striued* II, 53; LyP. *stroue* III, 80, 344, *striue* : *liue* III, 347; Und. *strived* 18; Eliz. Eng. *straue* 9; Shaks. *striued* Lucr. 52, *striu'de* Per. v. Prol. 16, *stroue* Alls i. iii, 241, Lr. iv. iii, 18; AuV. *stroue* Acts vii, 26 (o.); Heyw. *stroue* : *loue* VI, 349 (4), *striu'd* III, 302; BJ. *stroue* P. v. i; mod. dial. *strēv* Sc. Lakel. Yks., *striv* ne. Nrf., *stroved* w. Som., *strived* Peb. ne. Nrf. w. Som. Cot. **Ppl.** Cov. *stryuen* Gen. xxxii; Gasc. *strouen* I, 87, 229; Shaks. *stroue* H 8, ii. iv, 30; AuV. *striued* Rom. xv, 20, *striuen* Jer. l, 24; Heyw. *stroue* III, 335, VI, 69; mod. dial. *strivn* w. Yks., *struvn* Cum. Yks., *astrivd* w. Som., *strōv* Shr. Som. Dev., *striv* Dwn.

Not in Gill. BJG., see above § 7.

§ 30. **Thrive.** This verb was adopted from ON. *þrīfa* in early ME. I have only been able to find weak forms, except for the ppl. *thrive* in Sp. BJG. gives a strong pt. and ppl. (see § 7), so does Butler (p. 49). Daines (p. 54) gives a pt. in [ǣ]. Butler allows the weak forms also.

Pt. Sp. *thryv'd* iii. iv, 44; Shaks. *thriued* : *wiued* Per. v. ii, 9; mod. dial. *prēv* Sc. Cum. Yks. **Ppl.** Sp. *thrive* : *belive* (adv. = *quickly*) SC. Sept. 226; Shaks. *thriued* A. & C. i. iii, 59; mod. dial. *provn*, *pruvn* Yks. Shr., *pruv* Lan. Not. Lei. War. Ken., *thrived* Dor.

Not in Gill. BJG., see § 7.

§ 31. **Twit.** This was in OE. *ætwtitan*.

Inf. Palsgr. *twhyte* 764. Pt. Nashe *twitted* Str. N. H 1.

Ppl. A XXVI *twyte* 159; Shaks. *twit* 2 H 6, iii. i, 178.

Not in Gill or B.J.G.

§ 32. **Wit.** The *i* in the OE. forms of this verb was short. It is quite normal that this [ɪ] in an open syllable should remain short. But certain forms with a long vowel appear in Elizabethan times, see § 3 above. Luick in HA. CII, 54-6 (see also Anglia XX, 337) suggests the rule that the vowel *i* in the first syllable of a three syllable word tended to remain short, or to become short if already long even when the syllable was open. Further, that if in a verb the three-syllabled and one-syllabled forms with a short vowel were more frequent than the two-syllabled forms with a long vowel, then the more frequent short vowel would tend to displace the long vowel. He adds: "Bei *witan* ist zu beachten, dass die zweisilbigen Formen geringer in Zahl waren als sonst, da der Singular Präsens ja *wāt* lautet, während umgekehrt die dreisilbigen Formen besonders häufig gewesen zu sein scheinen; (man beachte die häufige Phrase *to wit*, aus *to witanne*)". *Wit* is very frequently spelt with *e* in the 16th century, but it would be dangerous to draw conclusions from that as to the pronunciation. Surrey, *e. g.*, once rimes *weet* with *commytt* (328). Sp. rimes *weet* with *feet* and *meet*, but in his prose has only *wit* (Boehm, p. 53). Sp. also has inf. *weeten*.

The inf. form *wot* in Marlowe, Gasc. and Sp., and the pr. ppl. *wotting* in Shaks. are new formations from the pres. indicative. *What* (CeP. p. 89) is explained by Süssbier (p. 33) as being really written for *wete*, and he thinks that the spelling with *a* is evidence that ME. [ā] had already become [ē]. He gives no other examples of *a* being written for [ē], although there are instances of the converse, of *e* for [ā]. *Ledyn* occurs for *laden* ppl., *heve* for *have*, *seke* for *sacke*, etc. See Süssbier, p. 24. It seems to me better, however, to suppose that *what* stands for *wot*. In the first place we do sometimes find *a* for *o* in CeP., Süssbier gives instances of *Tamas* for *Thomas*, *hagysched* for *hogshaed*. *Walde* for *wolde* may go back to OE. *walde* (see Süssbier, p. 36), but that

wallde, *wollde* existed side by side, made it casier to write *wa-* for *wo-* in other cases. We also find *o* written for *a*, *wos*, *whos* for *was*, *whor* for *war*, and *borell*, *fordell*, *whord*, *os* by the syde of *barell*, *fardell whard*, *as*. (Süssbier, p. 24). These considerations make it much more likely that *what* stood for *wot* than for *wete*.

In the pres. ind. the rime *wot*: *boat* in Shaks. may indicate that *wot* was still pronounced long occasionally, it may however only be another instance of those rimes between long and short vowels discussed in § 5. *Wote* rimes twice with *grote* in a play *All for Money* ll, 626, 875; see *Shakespeare Jbch.* XV, pp. 161, 168. The spelling *molte* mentioned below lends some support to the theory of a long vowel. On the other hand *wote* rimes once long and once short in Sk., and a number of times short in Tott. In the *Passionate Pilgrim* (xviii, 254) *wot* rimes with *forgot*. The authorship of this piece is uncertain.

Iwis, given by Butler has nothing to do with this word; it comes from OE. *gewis*. See NED., s. v.

In the 2nd person sg. *woost* in Cx. is the direct descendant of OE. *wāst*; *wetest* (peculiar to Cx.), *wotest* are new formations from other persons of the present. Notice *wottes*, *wots* without a final *t*.

In the 3rd ps. sg. pres., *wot* is only used in the phrase *God wot*. Schmidt says in his Shakespeare Lexicon that *wot* here is subjunctive. But it need not be subjunctive here any more than in Mod. E. *God knows*, *The Lord knows* or modern German *Gott weiss*. It only provides an instance of how a form survives embedded in a phrase, when it has long been obsolete in common speech. In ordinary language *wots* or *wotteth* was used. Ascham once has *or a man wite* (p. 102). The form may be subjunctive from OE. *wite*. Fisher seems to make a distinction between *woteth* indicative and *wote* subjunctive. The passages are (both on p. 253): "he is sore abashed that in a maner he woteth not what to saye". "No meruayle it is yf than the sely soule be sore abashed and wote not what to saye".

Not, *note* (for *ne wot(e)*; cf. also ME. *nete*, *nist*, *niten*, *nost*, *nute(n)* in NED.) became obsolete in prose about 1500,

they occur in the 16th century only in poetry. See NED. s. v. Spenser's use of the contracted form *note* to mean *could not* is imitated by later archaizing poets like Quarles and Henry More, see NED. Fairfax once has the form *molte* in his Tasso xviii. l.

For the plural ind. pres. (all persons) OE. had *witon*. Cx. has *wete* fairly often, sometimes *wote* from -1, 3 ps. sg. *Wot(e)* is the usual form after Cx., once LyE. has *wist* from the pt. for the third person. The second person is much more often used than the other persons of the plural.

The pt. is generally *wist*. Cx. has *wote* six times, *wott* occurs in AXXVI, 165. Lkbsch. has *wost* and *wist*, the former being a mixture of *wot* and *wist*. Note the form *thou wist* in Wyatt (XIX, 181), Gill and Butler (p. 50). The pt. ppl. was very frequent in Elizabethan times in the phrase *had I wist*, especially in the proverb, *Beware of had I wist*. See NED., s. v.

The imperative in OE. was *wite*. This (with the usual variants) is Caxton's form; it is also found in Or. Sap. and Hoby. AXXVI has *wyste* from the pt., Gasc. *wote* in the sg., LyP. *wot* in the plural, supplied from the usual form of the pres.

Inf. & Pres. Ppl. Cx. *wete* R. 5 (o.), *wite*, *wyte* E. 132 (5); *wytte* GB. 1, *vnwetyng* GB. 50; Lkbsch. *wete* (5); CeP. *whete* 71, *wete* 39, *whett* 6, *wet(te)* 65, 40, 150, *wyte* 18 (o.), *wytt* 98, *witte* 125, *what* 89; Ellis A *witt* i. I, 100, *vyt* 129 (Q. Mary), *wete* ii. I, 265 (Dacre), *wite* i. I, 40 (Hen. VII), iii. I, 213 (Dk. Buckhm.), *wette* 234 (Gresham); Barc. *wete* : *swete* II, 263 (3); Ellis B *wit* iii. III, 57 (proclam.), *wite* ii. II, 41 (C'tess Rutland), *wete* 89 (Hen. VIII); Cov. *wete* Gen. viii; Surrey *weet* : *commytt* 328; Hall *weete* 74 (6), *wit* 8b, *wittyng* 51b, *vnweting* 84b; Hoby *weete* 159, 228, *weet(t)ynge* 233, -*inge* 253, 282, *wittinge* 105; Ellis C *witt* iii. IV, 45, 47 (state doct.); Gasc. *witte* I, 91, *wot* I, 149; Marl. *wot* E. 211; Sp. *weet(e)* : *feet*, *meet* ii. iii, 11 (4), *weeten* v. x, 1 (4), *weeting* ii. ix, 39, *wot* : *Chamelot* iv. xi, 45, *witt* SI. 637 (5); Ellis D *wit* i. III, 264 (Mead); Shaks. *wit* : *writ* Per. iv, 31 (4), *weete* A&C. i. i, 39, *wotting* WT. iii. ii, 77; AuV. *wit* Gen. xxiv, 21 (20); Heyw. *vnwitting* I, 139, *was not witting* II, 54. **1st pers sg. Pres.** Cx. *wote* GB. 225 (o.), *wot* B. 55, 75; Sk. *wot* Scarioth II, 7; Ellis A *wote* iii. I, 149

(admiral); Barc. *wot* II, 75, 129; Ellis B *wote* i. I, 118 (Sir T. Elyot); BernH. *wote* 262, 680; Wyatt *wot* XVIII, 459; Tott. *wot* : *spot* 200; Gasc. *wot* I, 97, 249, *wote* I, 136, 305, *not(t)* II, 271, I, 134; LyE. *wotte* I, 232; Sp. *wot(t)*, *wotte* : *got*, *blott* ii. iv, 45 (3), *wote* ii. vii, 50 (7), *note* i. xii, 17; Shaks. *wot* : *forgot* R. 2 v. vi, 18, *boat* 1H6, iv. vi, 32 (13), *wote* Tit. ii. i, 48, v. ii, 87; AuV. *wote* Jsh. ii, 5 (4), *wot* Nu. xxii, 6; Heyw. *wot* I, 277, II, 63; Sm. *wot* : *knot* 566. **2nd pers. sg. Pres.** Cx. *wotest* M. Yj, c. iij, *wetest* M. yv, *woost* (Römstedt, without reference); A XXXI *wottes* 323; Ellis B *wots* i. II, 41; Cov. *wotest* Rev. vii; Sp. *wotest* ii. iii, 16, *wot'st* Col. Cl. 833; Shaks. *wot'st* A&C. i. v, 22; Heyw. *wotst* IV, 185 (Lanc. dial.). **3rd pers. sg. Pres.** Cx. *wote* C. e. iij, M. bv; Sk. *God wot* : *abbot* II, 60, *God wote* : *cote*, *flote* 48, *grote* 114; A XXVI *wotteth* 224; Ellis A *wotteth* ii. I, 299 (Sir J. Russell); Barc. *God wot* I, 67 (3), *wote* I, 45; Fisher *woteth* 253, *wote* 253; A XII *wotts*, *wot(t)* 261; Tott. *God wot* : *got* 109 (4 times in rime with *ð*), *got wat* : *that* 259, *got wat* : *sat*, *flat* 166; Ascham *or a man wite* 102; Hoby *wotteth* 63, 352, *woteth* 244 (3); Gasc. *God wot(te)* : *lot* I, 79, *forgot* 114 (4), *wotes* II, 327; Harvey *gud whot* 5; LyP. *God wot* III, 365; Sp. *God wote* SI. 617 (3), *wotes* iii. ix, 7, *note* *n'ote*, *no'te* ii. vii, 39 (= could not) (10), SC. Sept. 110 (= know not); Shaks. *wots* H. 5, iv. i, 299, Tit. ii. i, 86, *God wot* Lucr. 1345, R. 3 ii. iii, 18 (so Fo., Qo. different); Ham. ii. ii, 435 (*by lot*, *God wot*); AuV. *wotteth* Gen. xxxix, 8. **Plural** (all persons). Cx. *wote* M. Gijj, Kv, *wete* M. Gijj (o.); Sk. *wot* I, 86, *wote* 132; Fisher *woot* 315; Cov. *wote* Rom. xi, 2; Gasc. *wote* I, 65, *woote* I, 480, *wot(t)* : *not* I, 36 (3); Ellis C *wote* iii. III, 377 (Sir T. Smith); LyE. *wist* II, 181; Shaks. *wot* TG. iv. iv, 30 (8); AuV. *wot* Ex. xxxii, 1 (3), *wote* Gen. xlv, 15, Rom. xi, 2; Heyw. *wot(t)* I, 279 (5); BJ. *wot* V. ii. vi, E. i. i. **Pt.** (all persons and numbers). *Wist(e)*, *wyst(e)* usual; so Sk., Ellis, BernH., Fisher, Barc., Cov., Hall, Nashe, Sp., Shaks., AuV.; Cx. *wyst(e)*, *wist(e)* B. 29 (o.), *wote* GB. 296 (6); Lkbsch. *wist*, *wost*; A XXVI *wott* 165, *wyst* 273; Wyatt *thou wist* subj. XIX, 181. **Ppl.** Cx. *wyst* M. a. vij; CeP. *west* 113; Sk. *wyst* 3; Gasc. *wist* II, 325; Sp. *unwist* iii. ii, 26 (3); *ywist* : *mist* MHT. 893. **Imperative.** Cx. *wite* E. 159, *wete ye* M. Zijj, *wete thou* Z. iijj (3), *wyt(e)* (Römst.); Or. Sap. *wite* 335; A XXVI *wyste* 260; Hoby *weete* 161; Gasc. *wote* sg. I, 45,

pl. 319; LyP. *wot ye well* III, 253; Sp. *weet(e)* iii. ii, 9 (3), *wote* v. xi, 19.

Gill says (p. 73): "J wot *scio*, ðou wotst, *rarò* hī wots, wī, yī, ðei wot: *Borealibus saepius in vsu est o, in ä, verso. Eodem sensu est I wit scio : sed wjt vitupero ferè euanuit. I wist scibam, in alijs personis nil variat : ðou wist, hī wist, wī, yī, ðei wist : cætera desunt.* Butler says (p. 50):

	Pres.		Imperfect		Infinitive
I wis	thou wotst		I		to wit.
or	he	} wot	thou	} wist	
wot	wee		hee		
	you		wee		
	they		you		
			they		

§ 33. **Write.** Forms with *e* in the inf. may be mere misspellings. See § 3. On the other hand, the spelling *wrett* is repeated by Boorde four or five times in Ellis (iii. II, 304-7). Boorde was a fairly well educated man. It is not likely that he did not know how to spell a simple word like *write*, and it looks as if he had deliberately adopted the spelling, since he repeated it so often. Charles I's *wreat* (Ellis i. III, 96) is probably a misspelling, since the letter was written when he was quite young. *Whrayt* (CeP. 89) is considered by Süssbier (p. 42) to show that the diphthongization of [i] into [ē] had already begun.

In the pt. forms with *a* are found now and again on the analogy of Cl. IV and V. They are not in Cx. or Lkbsch., but they are very common in CeP. In no other MSS. do they occur so often. After CeP. *wrate* is common in Sk. both in rime and out of it, once the editor of the 1568 edition changes it to *wrote*. After this it is found in Wyatt, Tott. B, Ellis (from the Ambassador in Scotland — perhaps he simply used the Northern form he heard around him), Lei. Corr. once from Raleigh, once from Leocester), in Puttenham four times (also *wrote* four times), and in Sp. once for the rime. Gill gives it as *Boreale*, and it is not in the other phoneticians, nor is it in any modern southern dialect. It seems therefore to have become obsolete in prose before 1600, though it may have

been used in poetry after that date. The pt. in [ȝ] first occurs in Ellis (iii. II, 179, date 1530), in a letter from an uneducated man. The first example I have found in print is from Hoby, who has *writ(te)* five times and forms in *o* five times. From this time onwards it increases in frequency, till after 1600 it is more common in print than *wrote*. For details, see the lists. It is remarkable that it occurs in Sm. twenty five times, while *wrote* does not occur at all. The fact that *wrote* was so much more frequent in MSS. and *writ* in print, seems to suggest that *writ* was becoming a literary use. It is however in the dialects from Northumberland to Shropshire, while *wrote* is not given in EDG.

The most important thing to notice in the ppl. is the development of the form *writ*. It had already occurred in Pecoock (*write* p. 25). It is not in Cx., but it is common in CeP. Before 1590 it is rare in MSS. and prose, useful in poetry for the purposes of metre and rime. After 1600 it became the common literary form, while *written* remained the popular form. For instance Shaks. has *written* 30 times, *writ* 64 times, B.J. *written* 8 times, *writ* 13 times, Heyw. *written* common only in volume I, *writ* being very frequent in the later volumes. *Written* is nearly always to be found on title-pages or where the printer speaks in his own person, apart from the author. In Sm., e. g., it is the invariable form on the different title-pages. The vowel of the pt. occurs now and again in the ppl., *wrought* in Ellis iii. III, 328 (but the MSS. exists only in a 17th century copy), *wrotte* in Gasc. (I, 169), *wrote* in Marl. (M. 233), Shaks. (Lr. i. ii, 93), *wrot(t)* nine times in Cocks. [rōt] is in various modern dialects, see the lists. The form *y write* is given by Lkbsch., *ywritt* occurs twice in Sp., *ywreten* in CeP., *y wrytyn* in Ellis (iii. II, 221), *ywritten* in Tott. B, where such forms are rather common, see Hoelper p. 60.

Inf. *wryte*, *write* usual; *wryght*, *wright*, *wrizt* occur in bad spellers, or in poetry, where the rime-word ended in *-ight*. Forms with *-tt* are frequent in the letters of bad spellers and occasional in print. Other forms: CeP. *whrayt* 89, *wrytte* 46, *wryttys* 72; A XII *wrete: endytte* 260; Ellis B *wret* ii. II, 288 (Duchess of Somerset), *wrett*, *-yng* iii. II, 304-7 (A. Boorde), Ellis D *wreat* i. III, 96 (Chas. I). **Pt.** *Wrote* only form in Cx.,

Lkbsch., Fisher, Barc., BernH., Ascham, AuV.; CeP. *wrote* 87 (5), *wrate* 117 (4), *whrate* 72, *wrat* 90, *whrat* 77; Sk. *wrate* : *curate* 156 (3 times in rime with *-ate*, 4 times out of rime; on p. 411 Marshe changes *wrate* to *wrote* in ed. 1568, on p. 416 he leaves it unchanged); Ellis A *wrote*, also *wroot(t)* i. I, 72 (o.), *wrot*, *wrott(e)* ii. I, 216 (9), *worte* i. I, 124 (Mary of France), *write* iii. II, 179 (agent), *wrait* i. I, 28 (Ld. Bothwell); Ellis B *wrote* ii. III, 301 (o.), *wrot(t)* iii. II, 225 (7 times, 3 in Boorde's letters), *wroght* iii. II, 189, *wrytte* ii. II, 152 (uneducated man); Wyatt *wrate* XIX, 416, 417, *wrote* 417; Hoby *wrote* 76, *wrott* 19 (4), *writ*, *writt(e)* 238 (5); Ellis C *wrote* i. III, 12 (Burghley) (6), *wrate* ii. III, 121 (Randolph), *writ(t)* ii. III, 129 (petit. from All Souls', Oxford); Gasc. *wrote* : *forgote* 143, 193, *gotte* : *trotte* 177 (v. o.), *wroate* I, 90, *wrot(t)* II, 43, 256; Lei. Corr. *wrote* 214 (v. o.), *wrate* 193 (Raleigh), 303, *wrot(t)* 218, 252, *writt* 305; Dee *wrot* 30, *wrote* 26 (7), *writ(t)* 17 (11); Marl. *writ* (5); Sp. *wrote* : *rote*, *note* ii. x, 3 (o.), *writ(t)* i. iv, 32; Astr. 64, *wrate* : *sate* iii. xii, 31; Ellis D *wrote* (5), *wrot*, *wrott(e)* (5), *writt* i. III, 210 (Chas. I); Shaks. *wrote* Tit. v. i, 106 (4), *writ* TG. ii. i, 117 (19); Heyw. *writ* II, 44 (6), *wrote* II, 85, *wrot* VI, 352; BJ. *writ* E. iii. iv (6), *wrot* E. Prol. (*who wrot that piece could so have wrote a play*); Sm. *writ* 224 (25); Cocks *wrote* 40 (9), *wrot(t)* 2 (v. o.), *writ* 68 (6); mod. dial. (*w*)rēt wm. Sc. Lth. n. Cum. Yks. n. Lin., *rit* se. Nhb. n. Cum. s. Chs. nw. Der. Shr., *wroted* Lei. **Ppl.** *written*, *wry-*, *-on*, etc. (with one or two *ts*) in Fisher, Barc., Cov., Hall, Ascham, Hoby, Ellis D, AuV.; Cx. *wryten*, *-on*, *writon* GB. 79 (v. o.), *wreton*, *-en* GB. 1 (o.); Lkbsch. *writ(t)en*, *-yn* (o.), *wretyn* (1), *y write* (1); CeP. *wryt(te)* 12 (5), *wrytten* 52 (o.), *whrettyn* 78, *wreten* 65 (3), *wrete* 40, *ywreten* 4; Sk. *wrete* : *swete*, *concrete* (Lat. adv.) 46, *wryt* : *wyt* 290, *wryten* 17; Ellis A *writ(t)en*, etc. i. I, 45 (v. o.), *wretin*, *wret(t)yn* i. I, 58 (13 times, mostly in Pace's letters), *writ(e)*, *wryte* ii. I, 225, 331, *wirtyn* i. I, 63 (Jas. IV); Ellis B *written*, etc. (o.), *y wrytyn* iii. II, 221 (Godolphin), *wretyn*, *-in*, *-en* iii. II, 353 (7), *wrought* iii. III, 328 (17th cent. copy); BernH. *written*, *wry-*, 182 (4), *wretten* 407; Wyatt *writt* : *shitt* (= shut) XVIII, 272, *writtin*, *-yn* XIX, 416, 438; Tott. B. *ywritten* 711, 2865; Ellis C *written*, *-y-*, (o.), *wreten* i. II, 266 (Sir N. Bacon), *wrettin* i. III, 14 (Jas. VI); Gasc. *writ(t)en* I, 3 (v. o.), *writte* I, 138, 161, *loue writ laies* II, 177, *When workes of warre are*

wrote by such as I I, 169; Lei. Corr. *written*, -y-, (o.), *wrighten* 467; LyE. *written* (o.), *writ* I, 306; Marl. *written* (1), *writ* (5), *wrote* M. 233; Sp. *written* i. viii, 44 (8 times in poetry, usual in prose), *writ(t)* : *fit*, *it*, *flit* ii. iv, 38 (14), *ywritt* : *whitt* i. x, 19, *witt*, *fitt*, *flitt* ii. xii, 44; Nashe *wrote* Str. N. G 4 b, usually *written*; Shaks. *written* Meas. iv. ii, 162 (30), *writ(t)* : *it* Lucr. 1331 (65), *vnder-writ* Mch. v. viii, 26 (4), *wrote* Lr. i. ii, 93 (so Qq, Ff. *writ*); Heyw. *written* I, 133 (o. in I, but not afterwards), *writ* : *wit* II, 36, *it* VI, 344 (v. o.); BJ. *written* V. iii. ii (8), *writ* V. Pref. (13), *wrote* E. Prol.; Sm. *written* 223 (22 times, 5 times on the title-page), *writ* 169 (20); Cocks *written* I, 37 (12), *writ* 213, II, 265, *wrot(t)* I, 2 (9); mod. dial. *wrōtn* Lth. Edb., *rōt* Lth. Edb. War. Som.

Gill (p. 60) says: "*Obseruandum, quaedā esse verba coniugationis primae, quae ratione dialecti sunt etiam secundae, vt, I wrjt scribo, I writ scribebā, I hāv writn scripsi, est coniugationis primae; at I wrjt, imperfectum commune I wrōt, & Boreale I wrāt, secundae.* BJG., see § 7 above.

§ 34. **Writhe.** The ppl. of this verb causes some difficulty. It could appear as *wrethen* (see § 3), and it is so spelt three times in Cov., who has *wrythen* three times, too. But where Cov. has *wrythen* and *wrethen*, the AuV. has *wreathen* except once, where it has *wrethen* (Ex. xxxix, 15). The spelling *wreathen* is to be found in the Bishops' Bible (1568); which has *writhen* once (Ex. xxxix, 15), *wreathed* twice (Ex. xxviii, 14), *wreathen* four times (Ex. xxviii, 22, 24, 2 Kings xxv, 17). AuV. differs from the Bishops' Bible in having *wreathen* in all these places except the first, where it has *wrethen*. It must be noted that AuV. has neither *e* nor *ea* in the ppl. of any other verbs of this class. There is probably some confusion here with the weak verb *wreathe* and the substantive *wreath*. Considering that *writhe* was always weak in the pt. in the 16th century and that the two verbs were very similar in meaning, a confusion between them would have been easy. Cf. *rive* and *reave*, § 21. It would be further helped by the fact that *wreath* sb. sometimes had the form *writh*. Levins (p. 150) rimes *writh* (= *wreath* sb.) with *with* (restis), *kith* and *smith*. EDD. gives [*writh*] for Suffolk, Dorset, Cornwall for *wreath* sb.

Inf. Palsgr. I *wrethe* . . . Je teurs 785; GH. *writhe* 64. Pt. Cx. *wrothe* M. t. iij, *wrythed* M. n. viij. Liiij; Surrey *writhed* Æneid iv, 282, 844; mod. dial. *rið* s. Chs. Ppl. Cx. *wrythen* E. 39; Palsgr. *wrethed* teurse 780; Cov. *wrythen* 1 Kgs. vii (3), *wrethen* Ex. xxxiv (3); Hall *wrethen* 207b, *a wrethe* ? ppl. 208b; Nashe *writhed* ppl. UT. H2b, *writhen facde* adj. UT. L4b, *writhen* SLW. H4b, *wrythen* adj. SLW. II; AuV. *wrethen* Ex. xxxix, 15, *wreathen* Ex. xxviii, 14. 22 (9), *wreathed* La. i, 14; Nares gives *writhed* from Nomenclator 1585 and Holland's translation of Amm. Marcel. 1609; mod. dial. (*w*)*riðn* Sc. m. Yks. s. Chs.

Biography.

I, Hereward Thimbleby Price, was born at Ambàtolàhinandrianisiàhana, Ifànjakàna, Bètsilèo Province, Madagascar, the son of the Rev. C. T. Price, missionary, and his wife Mary Thimbleby, on the 23rd of April, 1880. Returning to England, I was educated at various private schools, and in 1899 was matriculated at the University of Oxford. In 1903 I took the degree of B. A. in the school of the English Language and Literature. In 1904 I was appointed Lektor for English at the University of Bonn. For several years previously I had been engaged on the New English Dictionary, as an assistant at the Scriptorium, under Sir James Murray. On the 24th of December 1909, I passed the *examen rigorosum*. My teachers at this University were: Professors von Bezold, Bülbring, Ritter, Schulte, and Wilmanns, and besides Dr. Levison and Dr. Funaioli. To all of these gentlemen I gladly take this opportunity of expressing my thanks, and especially to Professor Bülbring for his constant help and unwearying kindness.

